

ÉDITION DE LUXE

No. 1061

MARCH 29, 1890

THE GRAPHIC.

AN
ILLUSTRATED
WEEKLY
NEWSPAPER.



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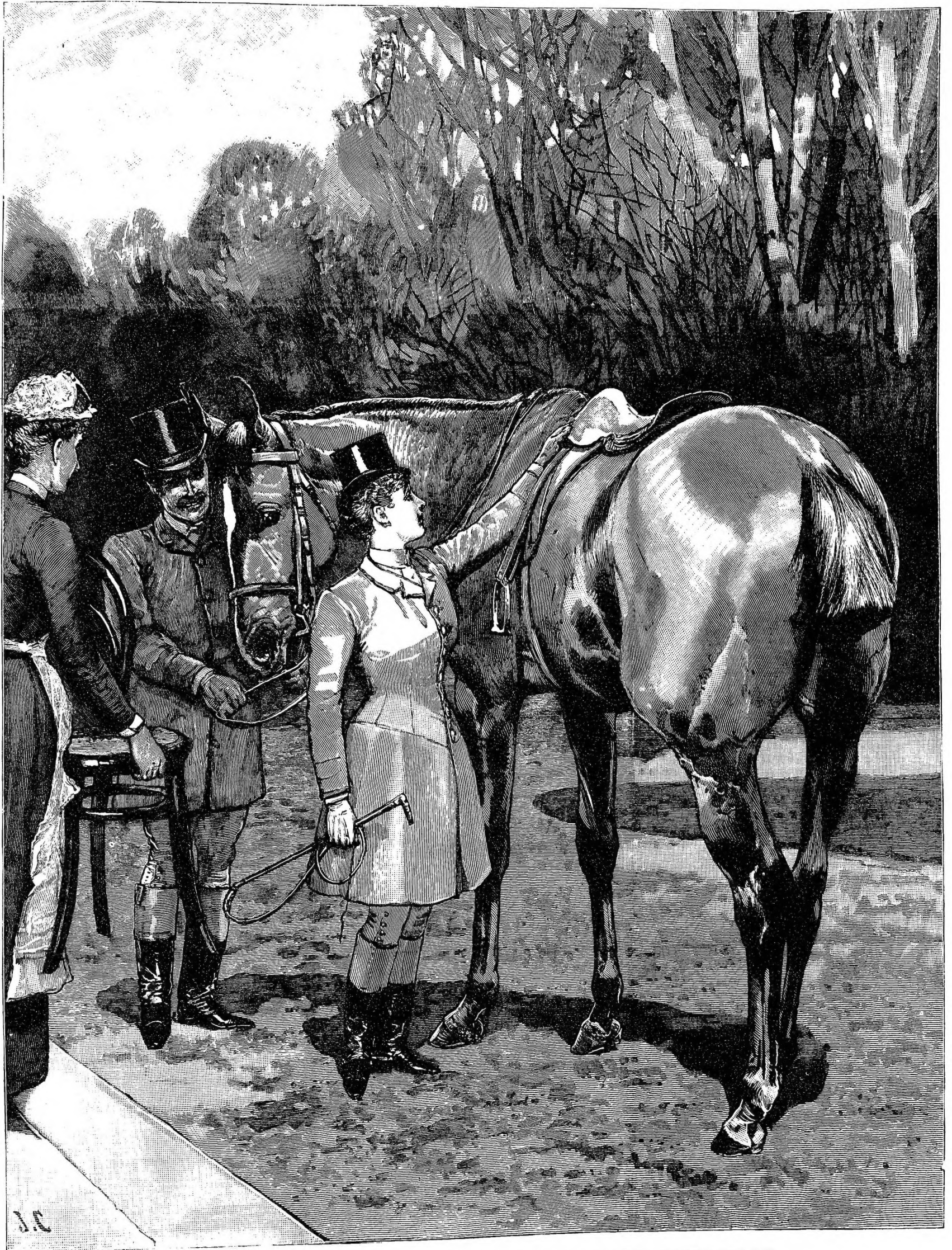
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ÉDITION
DE LUXE

SATURDAY, MARCH 29, 1890

WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS

PRICE NINEPENCE
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"SHOULD LADIES RIDE ASTRIDE?"—A PRIMARY DIFFICULTY
DRAWN BY JOHN CHARLTON

Topics of the Week

MR. BALFOUR'S LAND PURCHASE BILL.—Mr. Balfour is to be congratulated on the impression produced by his Land Purchase Bill. True, the measure has been denounced as "abominable;" and Mr. Parnell is said to have described it as "absurd and objectionable in the highest degree." But the general feeling of Englishmen appears to be that it is a bold and, in many ways, a praiseworthy attempt to grapple with a complicated and most difficult problem. Mr. Gladstone, without of course committing himself to any definite opinion as to the merits of the Bill, admitted that it was "comprehensive," and that "its preparation had evidently been the subject of great care and patience." Naturally enough, those who are in favour of the "nationalisation," or "municipalisation," of the land strongly dislike Mr. Balfour's proposals; for it is certain that tenants who become owners of their holdings will never consent to yield their possessions either to the State or to municipal authorities. Those, on the other hand, who wish to maintain the present framework of society cannot but desire the creation of an independent peasantry; and to them the only important question is whether the method suggested by Mr. Balfour is the one best suited for the attainment of the end he has in view. This question cannot be definitely answered until politicians have had an opportunity of examining the provisions of his Bill thoroughly. In the mean time, however, it may be said that he holds out very strong inducements to tenants to purchase their holdings, and that his devices for guarding the British taxpayer from the imposition of fresh burdens display extraordinary ingenuity and resource. It is too much to hope that the Bill will be fairly considered by the Radical party as a whole; but Mr. Gladstone has expressed a wish that it may be viewed "in a comprehensive spirit," and that it may "as far as possible be severed from all those controversies of party to which the House is accustomed." If this tone is maintained by himself and any considerable number of his followers, we may be within reasonable distance of the settlement of at least one troublesome Irish question.

SCHOOL BOARD v. DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS.—The discussion raised on this subject by Mr. Mundella on Tuesday evening ended in a victory for the Denominationalists, not merely in the voting lobby, but as regards the impression made on the House and on the public generally. Mr. Mundella endeavoured to show that there was a grievous deficiency of school accommodation in Salisbury and in York, and that the Education Department had neglected their duty in not insisting on the erection of a School Board school. But he certainly failed to prove his case. Mr. Hulse showed conclusively that the alleged local grievance was either unfelt or was greatly exaggerated. The Non-conformists were satisfied, because the aim of the supporters of the voluntary schools in Salisbury was not to force dissenters into Church schools, but to preserve, as much as possible, a *modus vivendi* between Church and Dissent. But, even if the local grievance was either trivial or non-existent, were not the Salisbury School-Managers contravening the spirit of the Act of 1870 by refusing to establish any School Board schools, and therefore was not the Education Department blameworthy for not compelling these persons to do their duty? This contention Sir W. Hart Dyke stoutly denied, maintaining that Mr. Mundella and his allies mistook the intention of Mr. Forster's Act. It was essentially an Act of compromise. It was meant to supplement, and not to supplant, the voluntary system; and it was not until voluntary effort had failed to supply a deficiency in school accommodation—six months' grace being allowed for this purpose—that the Education Department was bound to step in and supply the want through the agency of the School Board. Without taking one side or the other, the conclusion we draw from the whole discussion is that it is advisable for the central authority to meddle as little as possible with local managers. In this case the Education Department, being controlled by a Conservative Minister, remained wisely supine. But, if Mr. Mundella had been in his former official place, Salisbury might have been converted into a regular hornets' nest, and the resulting *odium theologicum* might have spread all over the country.

ALLOTMENTS.—Whatever may have been the motive which influenced the Government to amend the Allotments Act of 1887, it was a wise and humane resolve. That well-intentioned measure has unquestionably failed to produce the full effect purposed by its authors. If local bodies set their faces against allotments, as some of them did, the labourers had practically no power to obtain the boon intended for them by the Legislature. At the same time, it is pure party-talk, and nothing else, to make pretence, as Sir William Harcourt does, that the Act has done no good whatever. Thanks to its instrumentality, some eight thousand labourers have secured plots, and there is not wanting evidence that the process has been considerably accelerated of late. But there being practical agreement on both sides of the House that the work goes on far too slowly, Mr.

Ritchie's little Bill will, it is to be hoped, be pressed forwards in season and out of season. Some members of the Opposition evince a disposition to cavil at it because it does not attempt to "root the peasant to the soil" as an independent landowner on a small scale. It is extremely doubtful, for one thing, whether he would ultimately benefit by that promotion. The fine old race of yeomen, who farmed their own acres and held their heads high, made but a poor show when brought into collision with foreign competition. But even admitting that it would benefit Hodge to place him in the way of experimenting with *petite culture*, that affords no reason for adopting a hostile attitude to Mr. Ritchie's modest proposal. Sir William Harcourt is now burning with a "divine enthusiasm of humanity" on behalf of the agricultural labourer. No doubt he is quite sincere; matters often look very differently when viewed from the Opposition benches to what they did from the Ministerial side. But we feel assured that Hodge would very much prefer to get an allotment at once instead of waiting for some years on the chance of obtaining a small holding from his present disinterested champion.

PRINCE BISMARCK'S DOWNFALL.—The fall of Prince Bismarck has brought out in a very striking way the extraordinary power of the Crown in Germany. No Minister in modern times has held a more splendid position. His success has been almost unparalleled, and all Europe looked to him as the statesman on whose decisions the most momentous international issues depended. Yet, when misunderstandings arose between him and the young Emperor, it was the famous Chancellor who had to give way. There is no reason to doubt that Prince Bismarck is for many reasons glad to lay down the burden of office; but it is equally certain that he would have liked to retire in a manner which would have been perfectly in keeping with his great career. This privilege has been denied to him, and he evidently withdraws with a sense of having been very unfairly treated. How far the Emperor is to blame in the matter, or whether he is seriously to blame at all, it is too early to decide, for all the facts have not been made known; but it seems rather strange that he did not somehow contrive to erect a golden bridge for the retreat of a man to whom the Fatherland is so deeply indebted. Upon the whole, the Germans have accommodated themselves with wonderful facility to the new conditions. This is partly due to the fact that Prince Bismarck appears to them to have accomplished his special task, and that they had been looking forward with some dread to the time when age might begin to tell upon his intellect and will. They are also full of curiosity as to the use which the Emperor will make of the opportunity he has created for himself. They are not, however, ungrateful to the statesman who has done so much for them and for their country. They are well aware, and are not likely to forget, that, when the history of the present era comes to be written, it is Prince Bismarck who will stand out as its loftiest and most illustrious figure.

WHAT WILL COME OF IT?—What is to happen in Europe now that Prince Bismarck has retired from the stage on which he has played so magnificent a part? Every one has been asking this question, and a good many extravagant answers have been suggested. Again and again the world has been assured that the only secure guarantee of peace has been removed, and that we may now expect that all the forces which make for war and disorder will be unchained. Talk of this kind is anything but complimentary to the ex-Chancellor, for it can hardly be supposed that his aim has been merely to maintain tranquillity during his own term of office. The object of his policy has been to make the outbreak of a great struggle impossible, or difficult, for a very long time; and to say that war must necessarily be the result of his resignation, is to say that he has failed in the task to the accomplishment of which his highest powers have been for many years devoted. There is not the slightest evidence that his efforts have been so utterly futile. The Triple Alliance is based on deep and solid interests; and so long as it remains intact, Russia and France will think twice before doing anything that might tend to provoke hostilities. In Germany itself the retirement of Prince Bismarck will no doubt have many important consequences, but it is improbable that there will be any very sudden or startling changes. The Emperor is far too fond of personal power to favour the principle of the responsibility of Ministers to Parliament, either in Prussia or in the Empire; and in his social reforms he will very soon find, if he does not already realise, that it will be impossible for him to advance much beyond the opinion of the majority in the Reichstag and in the nation. He is a man of immense energy, and his influence will be felt in every department of administration; but his authority will be permanently effective only so far as it has the cordial support of the mass of the population.

THE BLACKWALL TUNNEL.—Opinions on this proposal were very evenly divided in the London County Council, with the result that, after discussing the matter at five separate sittings, our municipal conscript fathers have come to a rather indecisive conclusion. While declining to sanction the immediate construction of a tunnel, they hesitate, on the other hand, to postpone the matter *sine die*. They have

adopted a middle course, and have agreed to allow experiments—only they are not to be called "experiments," but "provisional works"—to be undertaken, at a cost not exceeding ten thousand pounds. This seems rather a lame exceeding and impotent conclusion, and it may become a legal question and impotent conclusion, and it may become a legal question whether a public body which derives its revenues from the pockets of the ratepayers has any right to spend their money in experimental researches. It is not as if there was an engineering problem to be solved by the prosecution of these preliminary borings. The real question at issue is whether the requirements of the local population for transit across the Thames are so urgent as to warrant the construction of a most expensive under-river thoroughfare, costing as much as half-a-dozen of the metropolitan bridges, the money for which would have to be provided by the whole body of London ratepayers, the majority of whom would never pass through the tunnel—except, perhaps, once or twice from curiosity—during their lives. It is quite true that on the Middlesex side there is a large population, but on the Kentish shore marshes rather than human beings are the prevailing characteristic. It would seem therefore that the locomotive needs of the inhabitants, as regards getting across the river, can be very fairly met by a steam-ferry, the only drawback to which is that its services may be occasionally interrupted during the winter months by fog. If this view should be eventually adopted by the County Council, then our ten thousand pounds, voted for experimental researches, will simply have been thrown into the Thames mud.

CHINA AND SIKKIM.—It seems to be understood at Calcutta that China has at last yielded her absurd claim to exercise suzerainty over Sikkim. It was all a mistake on the part of the first illustrious mandarin who was despatched by the Pekin Government to make inquiry on the spot. Probably through the injurious effect of too many competitive examinations, this accomplished diplomatist elected to believe that while the poor inoffensive Tibetans were quietly ruling over Sikkim, the English rushed in and routed them out with appalling brutality. Had this been the case, China would have had a just cause of quarrel with England, Tibet and its appanages being under her suzerainty. But in process of time the supreme junta of mandarins at Pekin made discovery that it was the Tibetans who tried to rout out the English from Sikkim, instead of *vice versa*. This, of course, so totally altered the whole complexion of matters that another diplomatist was commissioned to make another inquiry on the spot, and after occupying some eighteen months in doing so—again we have proof of the talent secured by competitive examinations for the public service—he leisurely proceeded to Calcutta and signed a treaty recognising British suzerainty over the debateable land. But it would be altogether premature to assume that the Sikkim difficulty is at an end for ever. The Court of Pekin has a peculiar way of reviving claims which it has formally abandoned by the mouth of an ambassador. He is pronounced to have exceeded his instructions, and another being sent, all the wretched wrangle has to be gone through again. It may be, however, that the Celestials really recognise the futility of prolonging the Sikkim incident, and are only anxious to put a stop on British trading expeditions into Tibet. They are morbidly nervous about the advance of any European Power in that direction. Tibet is their "buffer," as Afghanistan is India's, and even as we regard the Russian trader or scientific explorer on the Oxus as the pioneer of aggression, so do the Chinese look upon our overtures for commerce with Tibet as an artful scheme for securing a back door into the Celestial Empire.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN ON EGYPT.—Mr. Chamberlain spoke so well the other day about Egypt that we cannot but wish he would more frequently diverge from the beaten track of political discussion. A more masterly summary of what we have done for the Egyptian people, and why we have done it, has never been given by any English statesman. There are probably a good many people who still think that we ought not to have intervened in the affairs of Egypt. If they would take the trouble to read what Mr. Chamberlain had to say on the subject, they might be induced to reconsider their judgment. He did not profess to think that we have succeeded in placing the system of administration on a perfectly satisfactory basis, but he showed that we have delivered the fellaheen from gross oppression, that we have reduced their burdens and improved the material conditions of their toil, and that they are now able to labour with the assurance that they themselves and their families will benefit by their exertions. All this Mr. Chamberlain set forth with admirable force and lucidity, and his hearers must, we should think, have unanimously agreed with him that, having done so much, we cannot honourably withdraw until our work has been completed. Happily, the French are for the present rather less excited about the matter than they were some time ago; and we may hope that they are gradually getting accustomed to the idea that England has in Egypt a task which she is bound to accomplish, and which she means to accomplish. Mr. Chamberlain was strongly impressed by the administrative capacity of our Minister at Cairo and his subordinates, and the brilliant results of their efforts have strengthened his belief in England as a governing and civilising Power. His remarks on this point were worthy of a statesman who has a great part to play in the political life of his country.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—Sir F. Napier Broome, the Governor of the Colony, has been giving some interesting information concerning its resources before the Select Committee of the House of Commons which is inquiring into the Constitution question. We must confess that to us the Constitution investigation seems a matter of very secondary importance. In all Western Australia there are about as many people as there are in a third-rate English county town. Why should there be such a fuss about providing them with any more elaborate legislative machinery than they at present possess? The really urgent matter is to discover a plan for transplanting every year a few thousands of our teeming multitudes to this vast and practically unoccupied region. Nor is it at all certain that, if we give the handful of people now living in Western Australia full control over the waste lands of the colony, they will help us much in this respect. Look at Victoria. The wage-earning classes are supreme there, and they do all they know to boycott immigration. Their idea is that they have got hold of a good thing, and they don't want any more people coming in from the old country to pull wages down. To revert to Western Australia. Though the most accessible of all the Australian colonies, it has advanced with tortoise-like speed. The first settlement in 1829, made by well-to-do people, who brought with them mahogany wardrobes and grand pianos, proved a disastrous failure. Their successors foolishly asked for convict labour, and got their wish. This tainted element helped to paralyse progress for many years more. Moreover, much of the land is sandy and barren, while keepers of sheep and cattle were frightened away by poison-plants. Nevertheless, much might be done if a carefully-planned scheme of colonisation—not mere emigration—were organised. The south-western corner of the colony possesses one of the finest and healthiest climates in the world, and if liberal terms were offered to sober, industrious, and respectable persons, a nucleus would gradually be formed which would soon attract a still larger population.

URBAN RIFLE RANGES.—The experiment instituted by the 4th West Surrey Volunteers will be watched with great interest by the whole body of citizen soldiers. It is an attempt to obviate, in some measure, that standing difficulty of metropolitan corps—the lack of easily accessible ranges for rifle practice. In the case of the Regulars, it is not of much importance whether ranges are remote or near; they have plenty of time at their disposal. But the Volunteer is differently circumstanced; he must pick up his military training at odd times and seasons, when he can get away from business. Recognising this governing condition of citizen soldiery, Colonel Haddan has provided an underground range beneath the drill hall of his corps, and although its length is only twenty-five yards, the men gain almost all the advantages which could be obtained from practising above ground at long distances. That is, they learn everything except the effects of wind and sun; firing with full charges, and using precisely the same weapons as they would in the field, they grow accustomed to the recoil and to the weight. Nor is there any accumulation of smoke, that being obviated by a fan driven by a gas engine, while, by means of Dr. Stephenson's patent target, all danger of lead-spatters is prevented. This ingenious contrivance catches, so to say, the bullets after they have pierced the paper target, and drops them, blunted but unbroken, into a box of sawdust. There is, consequently, no waste of lead, as the spent bullets can be run into the moulds again and again, while the firing party and markers are absolutely safe from the fatal "splash." Whatever may come of Colonel Haddan's tunnel ranges, Dr. Stephenson's clever invention should certainly be adopted throughout the Army for rifle practice. It would not cost much more, we should imagine, than the ordinary iron targets, whereas the saving of lead would be a permanent source of economy. It is curious that a member of the medical profession should have hit upon an idea which had evaded the most diligent search of those whose business lies with villanous salt-petre.

RAILWAY ZONE TARIFFS.—This system, by which the railway map is divided into zones, a uniform fare being charged (varying, of course, according to the class of carriage occupied) for all places within the several zones, has been found to work well in Hungary, and is now about to be introduced into Austria. Under the new plan, the third-class fares will be lowered about fifty per cent., but second and first-class passengers will gain less pecuniary advantage. Express trains will have to be paid for at a higher rate, while the privilege of carrying fifty pounds weight of luggage gratis is withdrawn; but this clause, it is said, will be modified before the Bill becomes law. This revolution can be effected in Austria-Hungary with comparative ease because most of the railways are either State property, or have their dividends guaranteed by the Government. In this country, should such an innovation ever be attempted, it will be done voluntarily, and as a means of attracting traffic. It is doubtful, however, whether any of our railway managers will feel inclined to adopt it at the present time. Considering the higher standard of wages and living, the speed and frequency of our train-services, the liberal luggage regulations, and the additional facilities given during the excursion season, our railways, as regards passenger-

traffic (some of the lines leading from London to the south coast, perhaps, excepted), are as cheap and as convenient as any in the world. If the zone system were to be forced upon our railway companies, the public would, without doubt, have to forfeit in exchange some solid advantages.

LONDON'S BENEFACTORS.—Until quite recently, it was a common cause of complaint among Londoners that their rich men did next to nothing for the metropolis. That is, they would subscribe readily and liberally enough among the public at large, but they rarely came forward as individuals to defray the entire cost of some public improvement. This reproach is now taken away from them; what between the National Portrait Gallery, the Convalescent Hospital, and the Guinness Trust, our wealthy ones have made a sufficient demonstration that public spirit is just as much alive among their class in London as in the provinces. Lord Cadogan is the latest recruit of this noble regiment of benefactors. Some may say, perhaps, that after making such extensive clearances of working-class dwellings at Chelsea, he was under obligation to provide a gratis site for the erection of new and better houses for the ejected. But even when all this is admitted, it counts to Lord Cadogan's credit that he set aside for the purpose a portion of his estate which has never yet been built upon. The estimated money value is 40,000*l.*, but what adds much to the handsome gift is that the site can be taken in hand at once by the Guinness Trustees, to whom it has been made over. Who will be the next plutocrat to follow Lord Cadogan's excellent example? There is room for many more benefactors, in the vitally important work of providing the London working-classes with comfortable and respectable dwellings at moderate rents. The Peabody Trust has done an incalculable amount of good in this province of social reform, and so have the limited liability companies to which it gave rise. But there is always great difficulty in securing suitable sites; either they are so costly that the rents have to run high, or they are so inconveniently situated as to have a white-elephant-look to workmen employed in the more central districts. The Cadogan site is free from both defects; while costing nothing, it is readily accessible from the busiest quarters of the town, and has the additional advantage of salubrious surroundings.

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The Paris Office of this journal is 15, Rue Bleue, where Advertisements and Subscriptions can be received, and the Paper can also be obtained, on the evening of day of publication. Price 2*d.*

NOTICE.—With this number are issued TWO EXTRA SUPPLEMENTS, one containing PORTRAITS of THEIR IMPERIAL MAJESTIES the GERMAN EMPEROR AND EMPRESS, and ILLUSTRATIONS of the VISIT of the PRINCE of WALES to BERLIN; the second entitled "KING JAMES II. RECEIVING THE NEWS of the LANDING of the PRINCE of ORANGE."



EASTER HOLIDAY ARRANGEMENTS.
BRIGHTON AND SOUTH COAST RAILWAY.—The availability of Ordinary Return Tickets to and from the Seaside, &c., will be extended as usual over the Easter Holidays, and this will also include the Special Cheap Saturday to Monday Tickets. On Thursday a 14 day excursion to Paris, by the picturesque route, via Dieppe and Rouen, will be run from London by a Special Day Service, and also by the Fixed Night Service.
On Good Friday and Easter Sunday Day Trips, at greatly reduced Excursion Fares, will be run from London to Brighton, Worthing, Midhurst, Portsmouth, the Isle of Wight, Lewes, Tunbridge Wells, Eastbourne, Bexhill, St. Leonards and Hastings. Special Saturday to Tuesday Tickets will also be issued from London to Brighton, Portsmouth, and the Isle of Wight.
Extra Trains will be run to and from London, as required by the Traffic, to the Crystal Palace Grand Sacred Concert on Good Friday, and the Special Holiday Entertainments on Easter Monday and following days.
On Easter Monday Special Cheap Excursions will be run from London to Brighton, Worthing, Midhurst, Portsmouth, the Isle of Wight, Eastbourne, St. Leonards, and Hastings.
For the Volunteer Manœuvres at Brighton, Portsmouth, and Eastbourne on Easter Monday, Special Trains will be run from London, Brighton, Hastings, Tunbridge Wells, &c.
On Easter Tuesday Cheap Day Trips will be run from London to Brighton and Worthing.
The Brighton Company announce that their West End Offices—28, Regent Circus, Piccadilly, and 8, Grand Hotel Buildings, Trafalgar Square will remain open until 10.0 p.m. on the evening of Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday for the sale of the Special Cheap Tickets, and Ordinary Tickets to all parts of the Line, at the same fares as charged at London Bridge and Victoria.
(By Order) A. SARLE, Secretary and General Manager.

LYCEUM.—THE DEAD HEART.—A Story of the French Revolution.—To-night at Eight o'clock Mr. Henry Irving, Mr. Bancroft, Mr. Stirling, Mr. Righton, Miss Phillips and Miss Ellen Terry. Box-office (Mr. J. Hurst) open daily, 10 to 6. Seats can also be booked by letter or telegram.
MATINEES OF THE DEAD HEART. There will be TWO MORNING PERFORMANCES OF THE DEAD HEART on SATURDAYS, 12th and 19th April. On these Saturday Nights THE BELLS will be played.—LYCEUM

BRITANNIA THEATRE.—Sole Proprietress, Mrs. S. LANE. Every Evening at Seven, MAN TO MAN—INCIDENTALS.—Concluding with CUT FOR PARTNERS. Easter Monday—IN THE RANKS.

BRIGHTON THEATRE AND OPERA HOUSE.—Sole Proprietress, Mrs. Nye Chart.—MONDAY, March 31, Mr. AUGUSTUS HARRIS'S BURLESQUE COMPANY.

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EASTER ARRANGEMENTS.—LONDON, BRIGHTON, and SOUTH COAST RAILWAY.—ALL ORDINARY RETURN TICKETS will be extended as usual.

The Cheap Saturday to Monday Tickets issued to or from London and the Seaside, on Saturday, April 5th, will be available for return on Monday, Tuesday or Wednesday, April 7th, 8th, and 9th.

EXTRA TRAINS FOR ISLE OF WIGHT.—The 4.55 p.m. train from Victoria and London Bridge will convey Passengers for Ryde, Sandown, Shanklin, Ventnor, Newport, and Cowes, on April 3rd and 5th (1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class).

PARIS AT EASTER.—SPECIAL CHEAP EXCURSION, THURSDAY, APRIL 3rd.—Leaving London Bridge 12.40 p.m. and 9.0 p.m., and Victoria 12.45 p.m. and 8.30 p.m., Kensington (Addison Road) 12.5 p.m. and 8.5 p.m. Returning from Paris 8.50 p.m. on any day up to and including Wednesday, April 16th. Fares, First Class, 3*9s.* 3*d.*; Second Class, 3*9s.* 3*d.*

BRIGHTON.—GOOD FRIDAY and EASTER SUNDAY.—A CHEAP FIRST CLASS TRAIN from Victoria 10.45 a.m. and 12.15 p.m., calling at Clapham Junction and Croydon. Day Return Tickets, 10*s.*

BRIGHTON.—SATURDAY TO TUESDAY.—Special Cheap TRAINS, Saturday, April 5th, from Victoria, 2.0 p.m., calling at Clapham Junction; from Kensington (Addison Road) 1.50 p.m., calling at West Brompton, Chelsea, and Battersea; from London Bridge, 2.15 p.m., calling at New Cross, Norwood Junction, and East Croydon, to Brighton (Central Station) and West Brighton.

Returning only on the following Tuesday, and then only by the 6.45 p.m. Train from West Brighton, or 7.10 p.m. Train Brighton (Central Station). Fare, 5*s.*

PORTSMOUTH and the ISLE of WIGHT.—SATURDAY TO TUESDAY.—SPECIAL CHEAP TRAINS, SATURDAY, APRIL 5th, from Victoria, 1.0 p.m., calling at Clapham Junction; from Kensington (Addison Road) 12.45 p.m., from London Bridge 2.30 p.m. Returning by certain trains only the following Tuesday evening.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—GOOD FRIDAY.—GRAND SACRED CONCERT.—FREQUENT DIRECT TRAINS DAILY to the Crystal Palace, from London Bridge, New Cross; also from Victoria, Kensington (Addison Road), West Brompton, Chelsea, and Clapham Junction.

SPECIAL CHEAP DAY EXCURSIONS.—GOOD FRIDAY, EASTER SUNDAY and MONDAY. From London Bridge and Victoria to Brighton, Worthing, Midhurst, Portsmouth, Isle of Wight, Lewes, Eastbourne, and Hastings.

GOOD FRIDAY and EASTER SUNDAY to Tunbridge Wells. EASTER TUESDAY to Brighton and Worthing.

BRANCH BOOKING OFFICES.—For the convenience of passengers who may desire to take their Tickets in advance, the following Branch Booking Offices, in addition to those at the Victoria and London Bridge Stations, are now open for the issue of Tickets to all Stations to the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway, to the Isle of Wight, Paris, and the Continent, &c.:—

W. and 8, Grand Hotel Buildings (under the Grand Hotel), Trafalgar Square.

Hays City Agency, 4, Royal Exchange Buildings, E.C.

Cook's Tourist Office, Ludgate Circus and Euston Road.

Gaze's Tourist Office, 144, Strand.

Jenkins' Office, "Red Cap," Camden Road, and 66, Leadenhall Street.

Tickets issued at these Offices will be dated to suit the convenience of passengers.

These two Offices will remain open until 10.0 p.m. on April 2nd, 3rd and 5th.

For full particulars of times, fares, &c., see Handbills and Programme, to be had at all Stations, and at any of the above Branch Booking Offices.

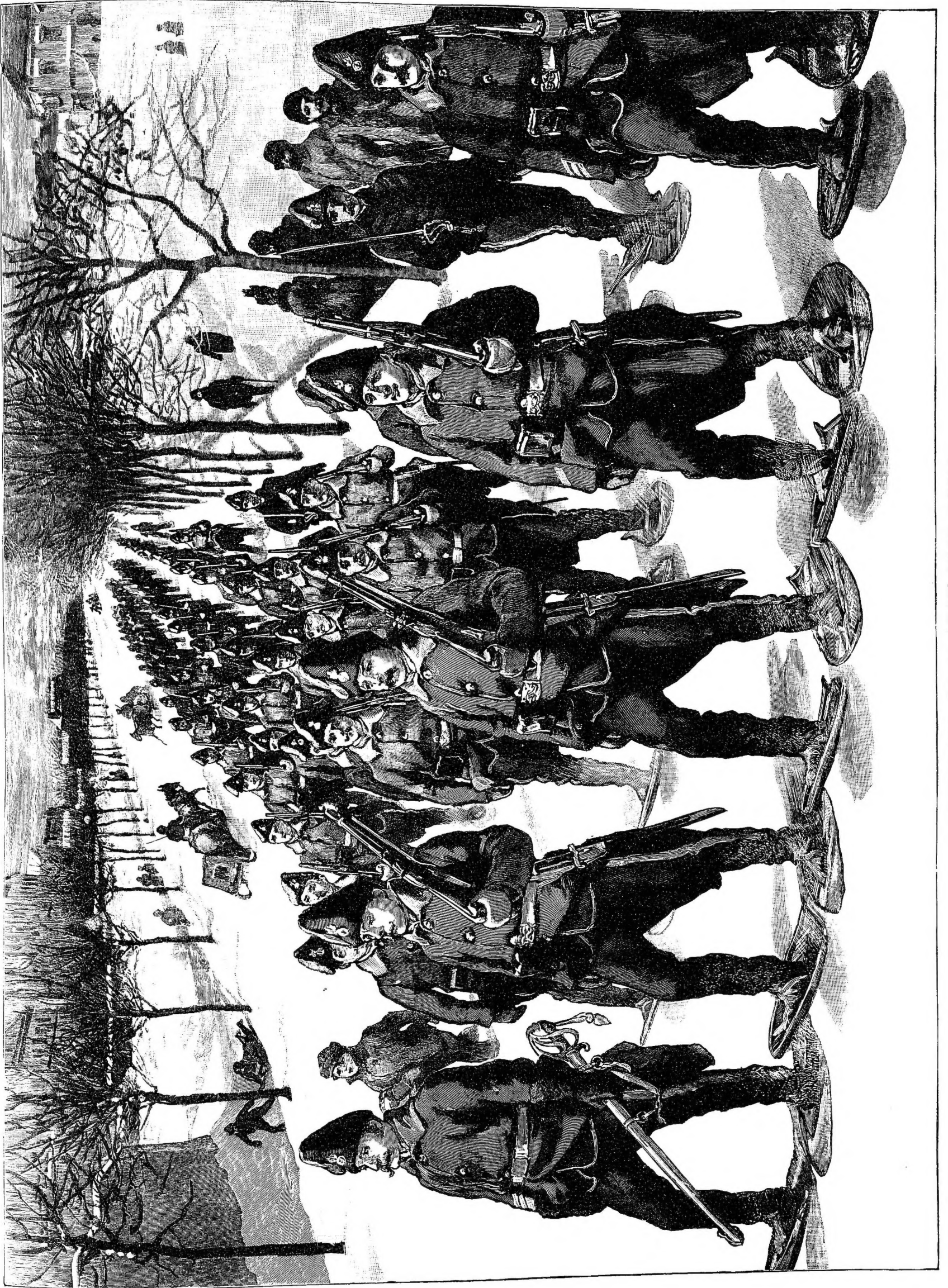
(By Order) A. SARLE, Secretary and General Manager.



GENERAL VON CAPRIVI
PRINCE BISMARCK'S SUCCESSOR IN THE CHANCELLORSHIP OF THE GERMAN EMPIRE



THE PRINCE, ACCOMPANIED BY THE EMPEROR, DRIVING TO THE PALACE FROM THE RAILWAY STATION
THE VISIT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES TO THE GERMAN EMPEROR
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST AT BERLIN



RETURNING FROM SNOW-SHOE DRILL.
THE REGIMENT OF CANADIAN ARTILLERY PASSING THROUGH THE ST. LOUIS GATE, QUEBEC



SHOULD LADIES RIDE ASTRIDE?

THAT there is nothing very novel in the suggestion which for several days has divided the readers of the *Daily Graphic* into two hostile camps is evident from the Duke of Beaufort's letter. Among His Grace's family portraits is one of a lady riding cross-wise, dating from the middle of the last century. The controversy is well-established, therefore, and like other aged controversies it gives no sign of being settled. Ladies of such wide equestrian experience as Mrs. Power O'Donoghue and Lady Florence Dixie hold diametrically opposite views upon the subject, and their followers show just as little sign of being converted one way or the other. It is strange, however, that the Conservatives, if we may so term the upholders of things as they are, should have omitted to make use of the argument with which Mr. Charlton has now supplied them. Nature did not build that lovely edifice called woman with legs of sufficient length to throw over a horse. Consequently she must either cling to the present graceful fashion, and be lifted up to her saddle by masculine hands, or resort to the ignominy of a chair.

GENERAL VON CAPRIVI,

WHEN called upon by the Emperor to take the place of Prince Bismarck as Chancellor of the German Empire, was commanding the 10th Army Corps at Hanover. His full title is General George von Caprivi de Caprera de Montecuccoli, and he is descended from an illustrious Italian stock. He was born at Berlin February 24th, 1831, and his father was a high legal functionary in the Prussian State. Entering the army in his eighteenth year, young Caprivi won rapid promotion, and served with distinction in the campaigns of 1864 and 1866. In 1870 he acted as chief of the staff to the 10th Corps, which he lately commanded, and reaped fresh laurels in all the battles on the Loire. Swiftly ascending the other steps of the military ladder, he was appointed, in 1883, to the command of the 30th Division at Metz, and next year, passing at a single bound from the army to the navy, he succeeded Herr von Stosch when the latter retired from the head of the Admiralty. Soon after the present Emperor's accession, General von Caprivi reorganised the navy, and was rewarded for his services by the command of the 10th or Hanoverian Army Corps, one of the finest in the army. He is reported to possess great force of character and will, blending sagacity with patience, resolution with good humour, and German thoroughness with Southern fire. Personally he looks like a typical Teuton of the hugest type, and bears a remarkable resemblance to Prince Bismarck, although an even bigger man than he. As a speaker he is brief and to the point.—Our portrait is from a photograph by Carl Günther, Berlin.

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S VISIT TO THE GERMAN EMPEROR

THE Prince of Wales always receives a hearty welcome in Germany, but his present sojourn at Berlin as a guest of Emperor William has been marked by special honours and cordiality. On this occasion he came officially on behalf of the Queen to return William II.'s visit to Her Majesty at Osborne last year—a visit, which effectually removed the slight friction between the two Courts, and, as a Teutonic journal remarks, "changed the stepping-stones formerly leading across from Germany to England into a solid and stately bridge." Originally, the Prince intended to be in Berlin for the Chapter of the Order of the Black Eagle on the Emperor's birthday, bringing Prince George to be invested with the Order, but the death of the Empress Augusta deferred the festivities until the anniversary of the late Emperor William's birth—last Saturday. The Prince of Wales and Prince George were greeted on the German frontier by a suite of high officers and guard of honour, and the reception at Berlin on Friday morning was similar to those of the Austrian Emperor, King Humbert, and other Sovereigns. Emperor William was waiting at the station for his guests, surrounded by Princes, Ministers, Ambassadors, Court Officials, and his Military Staff. As soon as the Princes stepped out of the train the Emperor embraced the Prince of Wales and Prince George, who shook hands with the Princes, the British Ambassador, &c., and turned into the waiting-room to greet the Empress Frederick and her daughters. Then the Emperor and the Prince of Wales—who wore a Prussian Field-Marshal's uniform—drove off in an open carriage with four horses, followed by Prince George and Prince Frederick Leopold in the next carriage, while a squadron of Cuirassiers formed the escort. The whole route was thronged, and the "Queen of England's Dragoon Guards" stood opposite the Opera House, where the procession halted whilst the regiment marched past. On entering the Schloss, the Princes were received by the Empress at the head of the staircase in the Garde du Corps Saloon, her four little sons being at her side, with the other Princesses and members of the Court behind her. In the evening the Princes were entertained at a gorgeous gala banquet in the White Saloon, where the Prince of Wales, wearing his Blücher Hussar uniform, sat between the Emperor and Empress, and Prince George was just beyond the Empress, between his cousins, Princesses Victoria and Margaret. Opposite were the new Chancellor, General von Caprivi, Sir Edward Malet, and Count von Moltke. The Emperor toasted the Prince of Wales most affectionately. After expressing his delight with both his late English visit and his appointment as British Admiral, he alluded to the time when English and German blood mingled on a common battlefield, adding that he hoped "the present friendship between the two nations would long continue; and, if need be, their fleets and armies would unite if by so doing they could preserve the peace of Europe." Though equally cordial, the Prince of Wales's reply avoided politics, and simply acknowledged the warm welcome which had never failed him since he visited Berlin thirty-two years ago.

Saturday being the late Emperor William's birthday, the Princes drove out to Charlottenburg to lay wreaths on the Imperial tombs, and attended the Investiture of the Order of the Black Eagle, where six new Knights were admitted, including Prince George of Wales. The Black Eagle is the highest Prussian Order, and was instituted in 1701. A Chapter of the Order was then held, and the festivities were continued on Sunday for the annual Coronation and Ordensfest, which are attended by all those who have been decorated during the year. The ceremony began with Divine Service in the Castle Chapel, to which the Prince of Wales conducted the Empress Frederick, who had been absent from the other festivities owing to her mourning. The Emperor then conferred further decorations, and another gala banquet followed in the White Hall, with the same party of guests as the previous night, in addition to the various Knights of the Orders. The Prince of Wales and his son spent the afternoon in calling on Prince Bismarck and attending Service at the English Church, afterwards supping with Count Herbert Bismarck. Monday was devoted to a martial display such as Emperor William loves, His Majesty being much gratified by the Prince of Wales' wish to witness some evolutions by the Berlin garrison. The Princes and their host first lunched at the mess of the Queen of England's Dragoon Guards, where the Emperor made

a fresh complimentary speech about England, prophesying that the English and German flags would always wave together as a bulwark of peace. The Imperial party then went to the Tempelhof, and, notwithstanding the rainy weather, the Emperor conducted a brilliant attack on the enemy, under General Wittich, and afterwards led the Berlin garrison in review before his guests. A banquet at the British Embassy closed the day, while on Tuesday the Emperor took the Princes out to Spandau to witness further military operations and experiments with the smokeless powder. In the evening there was another dinner-party at the Palace, followed by a concert, while on Wednesday night the Empress Frederick entertained the Princes at dinner.—Our portrait of the Emperor is from a photograph by Reichard and Lindner, Berlin; that of the Empress from a photograph by Th. Prumm, Berlin.

BUST OF THE GERMAN EMPEROR

THEODOR LITKE, the sculptor of the bust engraved below, was born in 1847. Owing to the poverty of his parents he had to satisfy his early love of sculpture by learning to carve in wood; but his genius soon opened up a way for itself, and, after conquering countless difficulties, he at length reached Rome—the goal of the artist. There he stayed for several years, working under the guidance of the well-known sculptor, Emilio Wolff. On returning to Berlin he modelled a colossal Medusa, which created no small sensation at the Berlin Art-Exhibition. After making several crosses, tomb-



WILLIAM II. OF GERMANY
From a bust by Theodor Litke

monuments, and other minor works, he was commissioned to model colossal busts of the four famous Prussian generals, Clausewitz, Zastrow, Strotha, and Prince Augustus of Prussia, for the Hall of Fame in the Prussian Arsenal. The bust shown in our illustration (from a photograph by Junk and Schultz, Berlin) was executed without a single sitting from His Majesty, who was much struck by the excellent likeness, purchased the work, and has intimated his intention of giving Litke further commissions.

SNOW-SHOE DRILL

CAPTAIN R. W. RUTHERFORD, of the Regiment of Canadian Artillery, Quebec, who sends us the drawing from which our illustration is taken, writes as follows:—"It will be noticed that the formation of 'fours' is different to that laid down in our Infantry drill, the reason being the extra amount of room required for the snow-shoes, and the impossibility of a man turning about on his ground. The system adopted is almost identical with the cavalry formation of 'fours.' The men are formed in single rank, each man being allowed in line a space of forty-eight inches, instead of twenty-four, and are told off in sections of fours. These sections work together as 'fours,' and thus, if a line is to retire, the order is not 'Right about' or 'Rear Turn,' but 'fours about.' The costume worn is the winter great-coat, with the points of the skirts buttoned back out of the way of the legs, Cariboo-skin moccasins on the feet, and mitts of the same material for the hands. In very cold weather the tunics are worn under the great-coats, and frequently mufflers round the neck. Sometimes, but not often, it is mild enough to dispense with the great-coat, the tunic only being worn. This is only done, however, for short marches, or drills, where the exercise is sufficiently brisk to keep the men warm."

DEPARTURE OF THE EXILED ZULU CHIEFS

THIS engraving, which is from a sketch by Captain M. A. Rimington, of the Inniskilling Dragoons, represents the exiled Zulu chiefs—namely, Dinizulu (the son and successor of Cetewayo), Chingwayo, and Undabuko, about to leave the gaol at Eshowe on their way to St. Helena, to which island they have been deported. Including the time both before and after their trial, they were imprisoned in the gaol for about twelve months. The party left Eshowe on February 3rd, under an escort of Mansel's Mounted Zululand Police, to be relieved, after a distance of fifteen miles had been covered, by the Royal Scots Mounted Infantry. It was just seven years ago that Dinizulu's father, Cetewayo, was brought back to Zululand and re-established as a chief. About four years ago he died, and since then Chingwayo (Shingaan) and Undabuko incited the young chief, Dinizulu, to conspire against the Government, with the result that they have all been exiled. Dinizulu was accompanied by two wives, the other chiefs by one wife apiece, and a native medicine man. The ladies of the party wore print dresses; the chiefs European clothes and felt hats. Contrary to the opinion expressed by Miss Colenso and other sympathisers, the South African journals hold that the removal of the Royal caste from Zululand will be a good thing for the permanent peace of the country. At the same time, it is an arbitrary and rather cruel proceeding which our statesmen have only the courage to apply to men with coloured skins. Half the troubles of Ireland would cease if some of the most objectionable agitators there had been shipped off to distant climes as unceremoniously as Arabi, King Ja-Ja, and the Zulu chiefs.

A TRIP TO KHANDALLA

See page 364

"MADAME LEROUX"

A NEW serial story, by Frances Eleanor Trollope, illustrated by Percy Macquoid, is continued on page 365.

THE UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE

THOSE croakers who have been declaring of late years that public interest in the great aquatic contest of the year was dying out, had to eat their words on Wednesday last. The banks along the course were thronged with spectators, and blue of the river hues was conspicuous as ever in dresses, neckties, and factors. There were two reasons for this. In the first place, the race was rowed at a convenient hour. Thousands can steal an hour or two in the afternoon who would be unable to get away earlier in the day. Secondly, the race promised to be of exceptional interest. Neither crew, perhaps, was of commanding excellence, but both were above the average, if we may judge from the times they did in practice, and were, as far as could be judged, of about equal merit. This was shown by the betting, which underwent a curious change early in the week. Up to that time Oxford, for reasons which do not appear to us by any means sufficient, had been continuously favourites. Cambridge, however, assisted by the introduction of Messrs. Gardner, Muttelbury, and, at the last moment, Northmore (coxswain), had steadily improved, while Oxford were supposed to have become "stale." Consequently, on Monday last, the odds suddenly changed from 6 to 4 on the Dark Blues, to 4 on the Light. The story of the race is soon told. Cambridge, who won the toss, and started at a faster stroke than their opponents, at once gained a slight lead, and at Hammersmith were half a length ahead. A desperate struggle then ensued, but Oxford, whose longer swing now served them well, gradually drew up. At Barnes Bridge they were half a length ahead, and eventually the Dark Blues won the best-contested race since 1886 by exactly a length. This places them two ahead, with twenty-four victories to the Light Blues' twenty-two.

"A TRIP UP THE NILE"

See page 372

WAITING IN THE "PEN"

THE term "pen" describes not inaccurately the precautions used to avoid overcrowding at Her Majesty's Drawing Rooms. The ladies pass through a suite of rooms, between each of which is a barrier (like that represented in the picture), with a small gate on either side, guarded by members of the Royal Body Guard, resplendent in scarlet uniforms and snowy plumes. The gates of the Palace are open at two, and all the barriers except the last—thru next the *entrée* room, beyond which is the Presence Chamber, being thrown open, the earliest arrivals pass through into this apartment until it is moderately filled, when the barrier behind them is closed by the Gentlemen-at-Arms. The same process is repeated in the room beyond, and in the next also, if the Drawing Room is very fully attended. On such occasions even the large Waterloo Gallery is sometimes filled. Thus each is, as it were, a "pen," guarded at exit and entrance by strong arms and battle-axes, until, when the Queen has arrived, and those who have the *entrée* have paid their homage, the first barrier is opened, and the inverse process of emptying the rooms takes place.

Then for a few brief moments the glories of the train are displayed. The wearer has the opportunity, if she have presence of mind to use it, of a final self-scrutiny in the large mirror on her left as she crosses the gallery adjoining the presence-chamber; and almost before she has had time to feel nervous the *débutante* has been presented. She will have conducted herself creditably if she has been duly drilled in the art and the depth and the number of her curseys, in the holding of her bouquet and fan, the delivery of her card, and some other necessary details, and will, perhaps, find the time before the carriage arrives, when, freed from the "pen" and from anxiety on her own account, she can comfortably criticise gowns and compare experiences, the most pleasurable part of the ceremony.

M. A. B.

"AN INTERESTING DISCOVERY"

IT is not often that a bird's nest built so near the ground is as visible as this, but we presume the visibility is due to the girl standing behind, who probably already knew of the existence of the nest, having purposely pushed back the branches in order that her companions may see the callow little birds opening their beaks beseechingly in hopes of food. Let us hope that the little girl will not, in the innocence of her heart, disclose the secret to her brother—if she has one—or indeed, to any boy whatever. Very few boys have the moral courage to leave a bird's nest alone without disturbance. If the eggs are still unhatched, they carry them off, regardless of the pain which they thus inflict on the anxious parent. But the bereavement is far greater when they carry away the young birds themselves. Their motive is not always bad; they wish to have the pleasure of feeding and bringing up the little creatures. But it involves no small amount of self-denial, for he who takes the parents' place must be up at break of day in order to feed the hungry youngsters. As the novelty wears off, this early rising becomes irksome, and so, unless some kindly, unselfish sister comes to the rescue, the fledglings are often found dead, because no breakfast was forthcoming.

JAMES II. RECEIVING THE NEWS OF THE LANDING OF THE PRINCE OF ORANGE

THIS picture deserves its place in the National Collection less from its technical merits than from the interest of its subject. The scene represented is the crisis of the great English Revolution. James II., surrounded by his satellites, has just received the news that the dreaded Hollander has set foot in England, and upon how he meets it depends the history of England for many a long year to come. For with some men the news would have had a stirring effect. The worst of Kings commands more loyalty than the best of Pretenders; and had James determined to stick to his post he might have saved his throne. But his weakness and vacillation, which the painter has so well indicated, were too much for him, and he resolved to fly, with the results we know. Several of the other portraits demand attention. The Queen, Mary Beatrice d'Este, bending over her wretched husband; the babe, some day to be known as the Chevalier James Edward, or the Old Pretender, but now ignorant of the troubles which this day has in store for him; and Lord Churchill, with wand of office, thinking perhaps of the glory and the gold that Blenheim and Malplaquet will bring to the future Duke of Marlborough. Beyond the sly Jesuit, Father Petre, whispering to the richly-robed Papal Nuncio, and further still, Durfort, Earl of Feversham, the incompetent commander, standing with Jeffries, the infamous judge. Out-side the door there listens a time-serving courtier, anxious to shape his course aright—a striking contrast to the faithful bound close by.

NOTE.—Our portraits last week were from photographs as follows:—Dr. Westcott by Elliott and Fry, 55 and 56, Baker Street, W.; Sir Howard Elphinstone by Maull and Fox, 187A, Piccadilly, W.; Mr. H. C. Cust, M.P., by H. J. Bliss, Grantham; and Mr. G. W. Leveson-Gower, M.P., by T. H. Voigt, Homburg. The portrait of the Nawab Mooneer-ul-Moolk, in our issue of March 8th, was from a photograph by Bourne and Shepherd, Calcutta.



POLITICAL.—The Unionist cause has gained rather a striking victory in the Ayr Burghs, where Mr. Somervell (U) has been returned by a majority of 130 over Mr. Routledge (G), the numbers being 2,610 to 2,480. At the last by-election, in 1888, Captain Sinclair (G) defeated the Hon. Evelyn Ashley (U), by a majority of 53.—The National Liberal Club entertained at dinner on Monday the metropolitan members and candidates who follow Mr. Gladstone, and who were invited to listen to a speech from him, which, it was expected, would furnish them with a programme to be utilised in the interval preceding the next General Election. Instead of this they were treated to a veritable Barmecide feast, consisting of a lengthy oration full of quotations from Lord Randolph Churchill's recent speech, cavilling at the appointment and constitution of the Special Commission, and at the verdict of approval just bestowed by both Houses of Parliament on its Report, and winding up with an exuberant expression of gratitude to the Land League as the chief benefactor of the Irish peasant.—On the same day, addressing a gathering of West Birmingham Unionists, Mr. Chamberlain spoke of his own and the general weariness of "the eternal Irish question;" and gave them his views on the English occupation of Egypt, from a visit to which country he has just returned. He admitted frankly that he was originally opposed to that occupation, but that personal knowledge of its results has completely altered his opinion. He dwelt on the inestimable benefits which the occupation had conferred, and which a continuance of it would confer, on the people of Egypt.—Dr. J. A. Rentoul, pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Woolwich, which he represents in the London County Council, has been returned unopposed as Unionist Member for East Down.—Mr. Richardson-Gardner having intimated his intention of retiring from the representation of Windsor, a keen contest for the seat has already begun. The candidates are Mr. Francis Tress Barry (C) and Mr. William Henry Grenfell (G), of Taplow Court, Bucks. Mr. Barry is Chairman of the Mason and Barry Copper Company, and owns a good deal of property in the Royal borough, in the neighbourhood of which he resides. Mr. Grenfell, who is well known as an athlete, was private secretary to Sir William Harcourt when Chancellor of the Exchequer. He represented Salisbury from 1880 to November, 1882, when he was defeated in seeking re-election on his appointment as Groom-in-Waiting to the Queen. He was re-elected, however, in November, 1885; but, having espoused Home Rule, was again defeated at the General Election of 1886. Mr. Richardson-Gardner (C) has represented Windsor since 1874. He was last opposed at the General Election of 1875, when he won the seat by a majority of 465.

THE ASSOCIATED CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE have been holding this week their annual meeting in London. On the motion of Mr. Leng, M.P., a resolution was unanimously adopted, recommending Chambers of Commerce throughout the country to endeavour to form Courts of Arbitration and Conciliation for the settlement of disputes between employers and employed. In supporting the motion Sir Albert Rolit, M.P., pointed to the partial removal of the Australian trade from London to Hull as illustrating the diversion of trade through strikes.

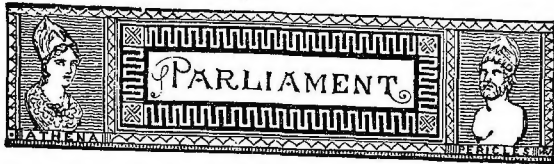
AT THE MEETING OF THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL on Tuesday, the adjourned discussion on the Blackwall Tunnel scheme was resumed. Sir John Lubbock, the Vice-Chairman, carried by a majority of 9 (57 to 48), a motion to the effect that the tunnel at Blackwall, authorised by the Act of 1887, should be proceeded with provisionally and experimentally, with a view to a future decision by the Council on the desirability of constructing it. Subsequently it was agreed by a majority of 5 (47 to 42) that the expenditure on this tentative operation should be limited to 10,000l.

THE GUINNESS TRUSTEES thankfully accepted an offer from Lord Cadogan of a plot of freehold land, upwards of an acre in extent, which has never been built upon, and the estimated value of which is 40,000l., in a central part of his Chelsea estate, as a site for the erection of dwellings for the poorer classes in that district. Lord Cadogan has purchased from the lessee the unexpired term of the lease, which is still fourteen years to run. Plans are being prepared for dwellings, both on this site and on others which the Guinness Trustees have purchased in Bethnal Green and Walworth.

THE DEATH, AT NAPLES, from peritonitis, is announced of the seventh Duke of Manchester, in his sixty-seventh year. He was educated at Sandhurst, and at eighteen entered the Army, from which he retired in 1850. He had, as Viscount Mandeville, represented Bewdley and Huntingdonshire successively as a Conservative, and had been (in 1852) a Lord of the Bedchamber to the late Prince Consort, when in 1855 he succeeded his father in the Dukedom. In public life his Grace was chiefly noted for the interest which he took in the colonies. He was President of the Royal Colonial Institute, and more than once visited Australia, where he had invested largely in mines and land. His ancestor, the second Earl of Manchester, was one of the commanders of the Army of the Parliament, with Cromwell under him, at the battle of Marston Moor, but being afterwards suspected of lukewarmness in the anti-Royalist cause, was ousted from his command by the Self-denying Ordinance. His grandson, the fourth Earl, a warm supporter of William III., and friend of the Hanoverian Succession, was created a Duke by George I. in 1719. The long participation of his ancestors in public affairs enabled the Duke, just deceased, to issue in 1864 an interesting work, "Court and Society from Elizabeth to Anne," edited from the papers at Kimbolton, the family seat in Huntingdonshire, where he devoted a great deal of attention to practical agriculture. His Grace married in 1852 the Countess von Alten, daughter of a Hanoverian nobleman, who was for a short time Mistress of the Robes to the Queen, and has long been prominent in the world of rank and fashion. Of their three daughters, the eldest is Duchess of Hamilton, the second Countess of Gosford, and the third is married to the eldest son of Lord Stanley of Preston, heir-presumptive to the Earldom of Derby. The late Duke is succeeded by his eldest son, Viscount Mandeville, now in his thirty-seventh year, who married in 1874 a Spanish-American lady, and who represented Huntingdonshire from 1877 to 1880.

OUR OBITUARY includes the death, in his fifty-eighth year, of Sir Edward P. Cowan, Lord Lieutenant of County Antrim, and, in 1881, Mayor of Belfast; in his sixty-eighth year, of Mr. Edward Swetenham, Q.C., since 1886 Conservative M.P. for the Carnarvon boroughs, and for many years Registrar of the Stamp Office at Chester; in his sixtieth year, of Mr. Benjamin T. Williams, Q.C., formerly Liberal M.P. for Carmarthen borough, successively Recorder of Carmarthen and County Court Judge at Swansea, and for some time editor of the *Law Magazine*; of General Spencer Westmacott, late R.E., youngest son of the late Sir Richard Westmacott, R.A.; in his seventy-third year, of Dr. John Macpherson, Inspector-General of Hospitals (retired), for twenty-four years, up to 1864, a valuable medical servant of the Indian Government, subsequently practising in London, author of "Our Baths and Wells," and the "Baths and Wells of Europe," and of papers on Cholera in India, &c.; in his forty-seventh year, of Mr. Robert G. Arbuthnot,

barrister, of the Inner Temple, co-editor with Mr. R. H. Collins, Q.C., of "Smith's Leading Cases;" and in his sixty-fifth year, of Dr. Rutherford, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, where he established a successful institution which afforded, at a very small cost, college training to working men and middle-class scholars.



THE House of Lords varied its ordinary course of meeting at half-past four and going home at a quarter to five by sitting over midnight on Friday in order to discuss the Report of the Parnell Commission. In anticipation of one of those debates which lift the Lords far above the average of Parliamentary debate, the benches were crowded, alike those open to peers and those assigned for the convenience of visitors. A score of peeresses sat in the side galleries, but as the debate opened sharp at half-past four they came in morning dress. In times gone by, when Lord Beaconsfield was still with us, and debates on foreign policy used frequently to arise in the Lords, that handsome chamber became a recognised place of resort for ladies of fashion. They came down before dinner and returned later in evening dress, filling the galleries with life and colour, and illumining its dark recesses by the flash of diamonds. This did not happen on Friday, since the ladies who came down to hear the debate had had quite enough by dinner time, and did not care to return.

Doubtless the speech of Lord Herschell contributed to this repulse. When the Commission was moved in the Lords, the ex-Lord Chancellor delivered a much-applauded speech, in which he arrayed with great cogency all the arguments against the Ministerial proposition. Incited by his early success, Lord Herschell attempted to repeat it, and certainly failed. On the first occasion he managed to compress his speech within the limits of two hours. On Friday he appropriated three hours, which at this period of the discussion was quite enough to spoil the best-devised oration. He talked the peers out to dinner, and at no subsequent period did the debate recover from the blow thus dealt it. Probably the only two men who heard the tremendous oration through were the Lord Chancellor, who must needs keep his seat, and Sir Charles Russell, who, taking his seat in the gallery at half-past four, remained till half-past twelve, with a brief interval for dinner. Sir Charles had obtained a favourable position in the gallery at the point where the Commons' pew abuts on the peeresses' gallery. Here, with his famous bandana in one hand and his snuff-box in the other, the great advocate sat hour after hour, taking snuff and intently listening, as if the newest thing in the world for him was the subject dealt with in the Report of the Parnell Commission.

After consultation with their colleagues in the other House, the Opposition Peers decided not to move an amendment. This in itself ever acts as a sedative upon debate. What is not worth dividing about seems scarcely worth talking about. A debate without a division always assumes the character of a dress parade, and Friday's debate in the Lords did not vary the usage. Lord Salisbury, who was in a good form that belied the current rumours of his illness, filled the Chamber at the outset with an invigorating atmosphere. He did not in any direction mince matters. He had much to say of "the criminal immorality" at which the Report strikes, but he did not stop there, going on to point out that the men whom the judges had found guilty of criminal conspiracy and of inciting to intimidation knowing that it resulted in crime, would, if the Home Rule movement was successful, before long be the undisputed rulers of Ireland. "These," said Lord Salisbury, with a wave of his hand which included the melancholy muster of Opposition Peers, "are the men to whom you propose to hand over all that is loyal, all that is Protestant, almost all that is industrial and flourishing, and, above all, the sections of the community who, through good and evil, have clung to England." Thus the Premier managed to kill two birds with one stone—hitting out at Mr. Parnell and his colleagues, and glancing off to smite their allies on the Front Bench opposite, and those gathered round Mr. Gladstone in the other House.

By an odd coincidence, whilst the Lords were displaying this unwonted vigour, Mr. Labouchere was in the other House urging his annual demand for their abolition as a legislative assembly. The House of Commons, which, above all things, likes to be amused, usually gathers in full numbers to listen to Mr. Labouchere's bantering. But on Friday the counter-attractions in the doomed House proved irresistible, and Mr. Labouchere was faced by almost empty benches. This had a natural effect even upon his customary condition of high spirits, and his speech lacked much of its usual flavour. Very little disposition was shown in other quarters to prolong the conversation. The House of Peers found an able champion in a young member who will, in the ordinary course of events, some day take his seat on its benches. Mr. Curzon, as on a former occasion, came forward to joust with Mr. Labouchere in these particular lists. The difference was that, whereas Mr. Labouchere showed some falling-off, Mr. Curzon was brighter and more effective than heretofore, making, in fact, what proved his most successful House of Commons speech. Mr. Gladstone was present, listening with that ever-fresh interest which is so striking a feature in his personality, but walked out without voting. He was not able to support Mr. Labouchere's resolution, and he shrank from separating himself from his personal colleagues and his party. There was not a large muster of Liberals—only 139. But, such as they were, they voted *en bloc* for a resolution which declared it contrary to the true principles of representative Government, and injurious to their efficiency, that any person should sit and vote in Parliament by right of birth.

The week has seen the introduction to the House of Commons of the Irish Land Purchase Bill. Mr. Balfour set forth its details in a speech which lasted two hours save twenty minutes. The speech itself was a masterpiece of lucidity, for which the House had especial occasion to be grateful. Probably never before was there laid before it so intricate a scheme. The House, having listened to its exposition, judiciously decided to postpone any expression of opinion till it should have before it a printed copy of the Bill. Only Mr. Gladstone spoke in succession to Mr. Balfour, and he confined himself to asking one or two questions designed to elucidate shadowy points. In private conversation, however, and in newspaper comment, less reticence is observed. Mr. Parnell, who heard less than one half of the exposition of the scheme, was nevertheless enabled the same night, in conversation with a newspaper correspondent, to declare relentless hostility to it—a view in which he has been joined by Mr. Sexton, and by the still more important authority Mr. Davitt. It is clear, even before the second reading is approached, that the struggle over the Bill will be desperate and prolonged.

In the mean while, another bone of contention has been brought forward in the Tithes Bill, the second reading of which was moved on Thursday, with full notice given that till that stage was passed there would be no Easter holiday. Nevertheless, the adjournment for the holidays is looked for on Tuesday, and on its reassembling Mr. Goschen will communicate to the House of Commons the secrets of his Budget scheme.



MR. JOHN BRIDGE has been appointed Chief Magistrate at Bow Street, in the room of Sir James Ingham, deceased.

THE LATE MR. JUSTICE MANISTY left personality valued at 122,815l. Among his bequests is one of 250l. to the Barristers' Benevolent Association.

MR. DICKINSON, who during the last two years has acted occasionally as Deputy-Stipendiary Magistrate for Liverpool, has been appointed a Metropolitan Police Magistrate; Mr. Benjamin F. Williams is to be the first Recorder of Carmarthen; and Mr. Pitt Cobbett, D.C.L., of Gray's Inn, is to be first Challis Professor of Law in the University of Sydney.

IN THE CASE OF THE CREWE MURDER, the two parricides, Richard and John Davies, have been found guilty at Chester, the jury recommending them to mercy on account of their youth. Sentence of death was pronounced in the usual form. A memorial to the Home Secretary is being signed, asking for a commutation of the sentence on the ground that the victim of the parricides was a bad husband and father.

A WELSH NEWSPAPER held up to ridicule the manner, apparently what is called Ritualistic, in which the Vicar of Dolwyddelan, on one particular Sunday, administered the Communion. He brought an action for libel, tried at Chester, against the proprietor of the newspaper, and claimed 1,000l. damages. The publication of the alleged libel was defended on the plea, among others, that, the position of the Church in the Principality and the mode of administering the Communion followed by High Church clergymen being matters of great public interest in Wales, the comments made on this particular case of administration were fair and justifiable. The jury, however, thought otherwise, and gave a verdict for the plaintiff, with 100l. damages.

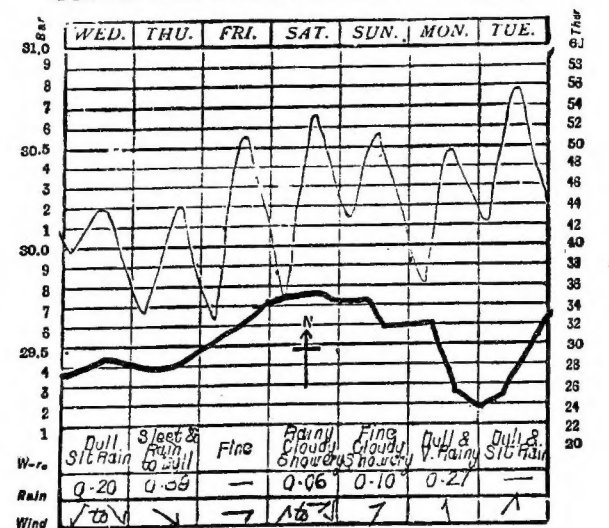
THE *Lady's Pictorial* published a letter from an Irish correspondent criticising, with considerable asperity, the acting and vocalisation of a member of the Carl Rosa Company in the character of Faust, during a performance of that opera in Dublin. Among other amenities, he was charged with making Faust a mere "lay figure," and so little of a lover that if his gallantry had been stirred up with a pin the audience would have been grateful, while one of his songs was spoken of as characterised by "a barrel-organ sameness of intonation." An apology which had been tendered conditionally was not published until after a writ had been issued in an action for libel. A Liverpool jury gave the plaintiff a verdict for 40s.

THE LORD MAYOR has adjudicated at the Mansion House on a test case in which a druggist was charged, on the part of the public prosecutor, with a contravention of the law, in not having affixed a label with the word "poison" to a bottle of patented cough-mixture bearing the Government stamp, and containing, but not consisting of, a poisonous drug, acetate of morphine. An adult purchaser, not suspecting that it contained poison, left a bottle of the mixture about, and a child having drunk it died in consequence. The Lord Mayor remarked that nothing was said in the Act about mixtures containing poison, and suggested that it should be amended so as to require that "any compound or mixture containing poison" should be labelled "poison." Having regard to the fact that this was a test case, he fined the defendant 10s. and 2s. costs.

THE CORONER'S JURY at Ashby-de-la-Zouch have returned a verdict of wilful murder against Richard Nicklinson, charged with murdering Mr. Samuel Haywood, of Moira, fire-clay goods manufacturer. The deceased, who employed Nicklinson, discharged him for drinking. On this Nicklinson attacked him, and ultimately stabbed him through the heart with a knife, causing the almost immediate death of his victim.

WEATHER CHART

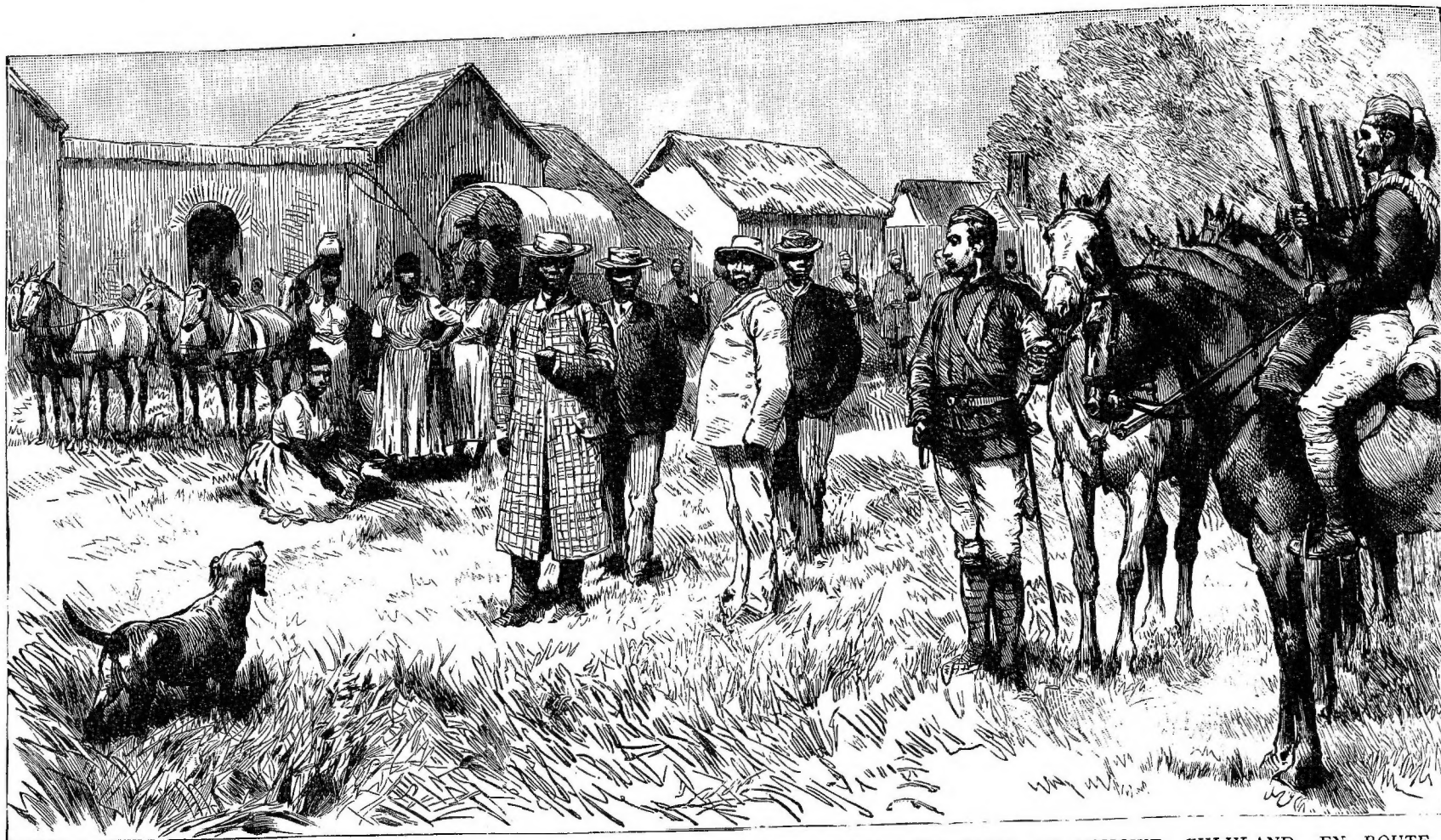
FOR THE WEEK ENDING TUESDAY, MARCH 25, 1890



EXPLANATION.—The thick line shows the variations in the height of the barometer during the week ending Tuesday midnight (25th inst.). The fine line shows the shade temperature for the same interval, and gives the maximum and minimum readings for each day, with the (approximate) time at which they occurred. The information is furnished to us by the Meteorological Office.

REMARKS.—The weather of the past week was unsettled and showery in all parts of the United Kingdom. At the beginning of the time pressure was highest in the far North-East, and also to the South-Westward or Southward of our Islands, and lowest in a somewhat shallow depression over Germany. This cyclonic system moved in a North-Westerly direction across Great Britain to the Atlantic, developing energy on its course. Northerly winds were very general for a time, and blew strongly at the English Stations, accompanied by snow in the South-East (including London); elsewhere cold rain or showers were experienced. After Friday (21st inst.) pressure continued to rise lowest over the North-Western portions of the United Kingdom, and Westerly breezes and changeable, showery weather prevailed in most places. In the course of Sunday (23rd inst.) a depression moved rather quickly from the South-West of Ireland in an Easterly direction to the North Sea, while at the close of the week another had become Central over the United Kingdom. Thus, very unsettled conditions continued to prevail in all places, with strong winds from time to time from various quarters of the compass, and sharp showers generally. Rainfall has been more than the ordinary fall in most places. Temperature has not differed much from the average anywhere. Maxima have been about 50°, but at times were scarcely above 40°; the highest of all were 55°, or slightly more at a few English Stations, and 62° at Killarney on Saturday (22nd inst.). Very little frost has been reported anywhere.

The barometer was highest (29.76 inches) on Saturday (22nd inst.); lowest (29.18 inches) on Monday (24th inst.); range 0.58 inch. The temperature was highest (55°) on Tuesday (25th inst.); lowest (33°) on Friday (21st inst.); range 22°. Rain fell on five days. Total amount 1.02 inch. Greatest fall on any one day 0.39 inch on Thursday (20th inst.)



DINIZULU, UNDABUKO, AND CHINGWAO, THE EXILED ZULU CHIEFS, LEAVING THE GAOL AT ESHOWE, ZULULAND, EN ROUTE FOR ST. HELENA

A TRIP TO KHANDALLA ON THE BHOR GHATS

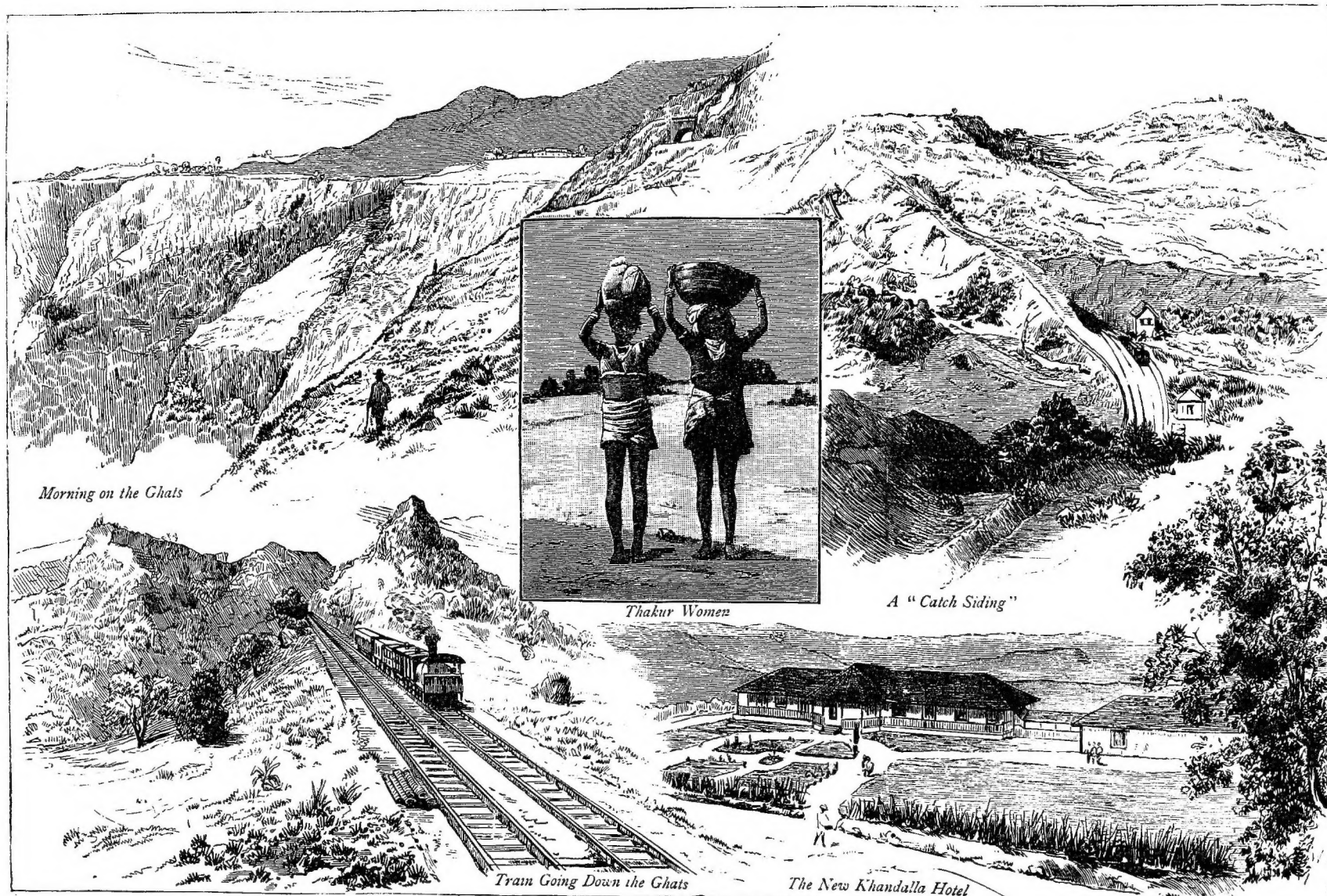
KHANDALLA is situated about 2,000 feet above sea-level, seventy-eight miles from Bombay, and forty-one from Poona. Next to Mahabaleshwar and Matheran, it is perhaps the most popular spot to which Europeans in the Bombay Presidency resort in the summer months. There are two hotels, one of which, the newest, is shown in our illustrations. The railway line was begun in 1855 and opened in 1863. The portion through the ghats (the scenery of which is

very grand and wild), is between fifteen and sixteen miles in length, and runs through twenty-six tunnels and over eight large viaducts, not to mention a number of smaller bridges. The steepest gradient is 1 in 37, and the total rise to the top 1,831 feet. Trains run down the ghats with the steam turned off, but those which run up have sometimes as many as three engines to draw them.

Some years ago there was a dreadful accident; a train ran away, and was smashed up at the Reversing Station. To prevent a similar occurrence "catch sidings" have been made. They may be described as a small deviation, which is made to run up a steep incline, over which it is impossible

for a train to run. A driver in charge of a train going down the ghats is required to bring his train to a dead stop before getting to a catch siding, and if he fails to stop the train it runs up the siding, and he is fined, so it is needless to say he takes good care that the train does stop. One of our illustrations shows the line going down the ghat through a deep cutting and a "catch siding" running up an incline, which would stop any train. Another represents two of the hill-women called Thakurs.

Our engravings are from photographs by Mr. A. G. Hudson, Assistant - Superintendent Revenue Survey, Poona.



SCENES ON THE RAILWAY FROM BOMBAY TO KHANDALLA, BHOR GHATS, INDIA



DRAWN BY PERCY MACQUOID

"Now, then, are these young ladies ready?"

"MADAME LEROUX"

"Too early seen unknown, and known too late."—ROMEO AND JULIET.

By FRANCES ELEANOR TROLLOPE,

AUTHOR OF "AUNT MARGARET'S TROUBLES," "AMONG ALIENS," "LIKE SHIPS UPON THE SEA," "THAT UNFORTUNATE MARRIAGE," &c.

CHAPTER XXI.

IN the course of the afternoon, Mr. Hawkins offered to give the ladies a drive before dinner, and proposed taking them round the Regent's Park. The two girls thought it a very pleasant project, and said so, heartily; but Mrs. Hawkins inquired, with quiet disdain, "Have you ordered a carriage from the livery stables, Adolphe? A carriage and pair it must be, of course, if any large selection of our party is to go."

"No, Marie; I have not. The fact is, I thought a couple of hansoms—Fatima could go with me, and you and Miss Smith in the other—"

"Ah! Exactly! I suspected some nonsense of that kind. You know perfectly well, *mon ami*, that nothing would induce me to make one in that sort of procession. Two hansoms cabs in the Regent's Park on a Sunday! Ah, *par exemple!*"

"Now, Miss Smith, I appeal to you!" said Mr. Hawkins, spreading his arms wide, and then clasping his hands together tragically. "Is this not exasperating? Does it not throw a man back upon himself to be treated in this way? Marie knows that if I could afford a carriage and pair, or a coach and four with outriders, she should have it. But that is out of the question. I endeavour to please her to the utmost extent of my means, and this is how my attempt is received!"

"You may depend on it that is how all such attempts will be received by me, Adolphe," replied his wife, calmly. "Do you not consider it too bad, Miss Smith, that Adolphe should expect me to accept such a proposition, when, if he had not thrown away my *dot* as well as his own money, I should be able at this moment to have my own victoria, and turn out decently? However, I can stay at home. That is simple. But I decline to exhibit myself in the style of a tallow-chandler's wife taken out for her Sunday treat."

Mr. Hawkins muttered in a deep voice, "No matter! Let it go! Let all go!" slapped his forehead and dashed out of the room.

As soon as he was gone, Lucy said, "Pray think no more about the drive; at least, as far as I am concerned. Perhaps Fatima will come out with me on foot. I shall enjoy the stroll quite as much."

"Not at all, my dear Miss Smith," replied Mrs. Hawkins, with her serene smile. "You and Fatima will like the drive. I beg you to have it. It would not do for me to consent to drive about the park in a hired cab, for I should never get a *remise* out of Adolphe again; and I know he could afford it just now. I beg, as a personal favour to myself, that you will go. It is so much

better for Adolphe to spend his money in that way—giving *some* one a little enjoyment out of it—than for him to —"

Mrs. Hawkins was not explicit as to the alternative. The alternatives, in fact, were numerous; and might even include the premature payment of a bill not yet demanded with the persuasive eloquence of a lawyer's letter.

Lucy suggested that Mr. Hawkins, having left the house in some agitation, had, in all probability, relinquished the idea of the drive altogether; but Marie shook her head with a smile of superior knowledge, justified within the next minute by their seeing Mr. Hawkins dash up to the door in a hansom cab, followed by a second empty one, and hearing him call out in a cheerful voice as he entered the house, "Now, then, are these young ladies ready? Don't let us lose the best hours of the afternoon!"

The two girls were put into the vehicle, while Zephany and Mr. Hawkins occupied the other. And as they drove along, Lucy—chiefly with the object of keeping the conversation away from Madame Leroux and her doings—returned to Edgar Tomline's letter. Fatima inquired what sort of a person he was, and Lucy at once endeavoured to describe him with an unembarrassed warmth of friendliness, which was about the worst augury possible for the poor young man's secret hopes. "He is rather rough, and you might fancy him hard at first; but there is a great deal of sensitiveness under that exterior." And then she instanced the circumstance of his sending her the forget-me-nots from the little garden at Libburn Farm.

"Now I call that sweet of him. What a thoroughly good fellow he must be!" exclaimed Fatima. It never entered her head to rally her friend on having made a conquest. There were many young ladies who never took their afternoon airing in a hansom cab, and to whom the Regent's Park was merely a "geographical expression," like Whitechapel, who would at once have drawn the conclusion, not only that Edgar Tomline was in love with Lucy, but that Lucy was fully conscious of that fact. For how else could one account for a young man's taking trouble about what could not in itself afford him any amusement, or minister to his egoism?

But Fatima's life on the borders of Bohemia had given her no such highly civilised insight. Had it been suggested to her that young Tomline was moved by a passion for Miss Lucy Smith, she would have considered that natural and probable; but she did not consider it either unnatural or improbable that a young man should perform such little acts of kindness as writing that letter and sending those flowers out of sheer good fellowship and kindness of heart. As to Lucy's being aware of Mr. Tomline's passion, and encouraging

it simply to feed her vanity, such behaviour might be expected in a Madame Leroux, but to impute it to a high-minded girl of delicate feelings Fatima would have thought grievously insulting. Fatima certainly had a good deal of savage simplicity about her, and was lamentably ignorant of the best Society.

Notwithstanding the ignominy of the hired cab, Lucy found the drive in the comparatively fresh—though positively unfashionable—air of the Regent's Park exhilarating; and as they returned towards Great Portland Street she almost determined to say a word or two to Mr. Rushmere, in accordance with her friend's suggestion, should she have the opportunity of doing so that evening. Fatima was greatly interested in talking about Mr. Rushmere; and, indeed, Lucy perceived, from sundry words and hints, that the Hawkins's cherished some bright, though undefined, visions in connection with Mr. Rushmere, and grew cheerful at the mention of his name.

At first Lucy accounted for this by supposing that the sight of a living example of one of those sudden turns of fortune which Mr. Hawkins was always expecting for himself had raised that gentleman's spirits, and encouraged him in a firmer faith in his own "luck." But a word dropped by Fatima when they were alone together showed that some more concrete hopes had been founded on Mr. Rushmere's inheritance.

"Uncle Adolphe wants him to take a lot of shares and be director of a company he is getting up; and I wish he would—don't you?" said Fatima, in the tone of one who is not doubtful of assent.

Lucy was silent. It appeared to her so clear that Mr. Hawkins's speculations were not likely to be of the sort one would wish one's friends to embark in that she felt astonished at Fatima's speaking in that confident way.

After a little hesitation, Lucy said, "Is it such a very promising affair, then? What is the object of the company?"

"Oh, I don't know at all; but poor Uncle Adolphe is always saying that if he could get hold of a man with capital he would be sure to make a splendid *coup*—and it does seem hard on him that the people who have taken up his schemes have never had any money! I dare say Uncle Adolphe might make his fortune if he could only get a start. And, besides, Mr. Rushmere has plenty of money, so it wouldn't matter much if he did lose a little of it."

With which *naïve* and characteristic compendium of the Hawkins's business creed, Fatima stuck a silver dagger of Oriental workmanship through the thick coils of her black hair and went gaily down to dinner with her arm round Lucy's waist.

Enlightened by these hints, Lucy saw clearly that even Marie

times, and her chiet source of exhilaration, was—her looking-glass! This may seem incredible to a great many persons, who would find nothing improbable in the statement that she habitually raised her spirits by opium or brandy. But her mirror beguiled her more effectually from dwelling on the only prospect which had power to quell and terrify Caroline Leroux—the prospect of old age. To be faded, wrinkled, and disregarded; to see the eyes of men glance past her coldly, or turn away from her with disgust—this seemed to her the intolerable fate which brought with it no compensations. But she was still attractive; still an object of admiration, and a woman whom men vied with each other to please. She kept her mind resolutely turned away from the cold horror that lay in wait for her in the future; and avoided solitude which was liable to be haunted by gloomy thoughts, as the desert is by swift, soft-footed, hungry beasts. Her health was excellent; only sometimes, after an interview with Etienne, who had now taken up his abode in a lodging in Soho, and had lost the last remnant of his voice, she would be attacked by a fit of sleeplessness. In such a case she at once resorted to a phial of chloral; for wakeful nights and painful images would surely hasten the approach of the spectre she dreaded.

Madame Leroux's disappointment in Lucy, and consequent displeasure with Marie Hawkins, had kept her away from the house in Great Portland Street during the whole of the vacation. She would willingly have got rid of Lucy, but that the acceptance of the premium had bound her to keep Miss Smith a twelvemonth. And she would have been well inclined to purchase Miss Smith's departure by refunding a portion of the money paid with her, yet the sacrifice would have been so inconvenient at that time that she hesitated to make it. Ready money was not plentiful with Madame Leroux. She had neither taste nor talent for economy. The interest on the loan contracted to buy out her late partner was heavy; Etienne's demands had been a steady drain upon her purse for years; and her whole expenditure was on a lavish scale.

For the present, things must take their course. But the disagreeable associations connected with Miss Smith were rapidly stirring up a fund of positive dislike to her in the mind of her employer, and during the first weeks of the school-term several small circumstances contributed to increase it. Lucy was not popular with a large section of the boarders, who looked on Miss Cohen as their leader. Some contemptuous and stinging truths with which Lucy had replied to the wealthy boarder's clumsy rudeness had not only rankled in Miss Cohen's memory, but had really given a shock to her conception of the fitness of things. She pronounced Miss Smith to be "stuck up!" Had she been lazy, mean, false, spiteful—any or all of these defects might have been condoned as being natural enough in a penniless, insignificant school-teacher. But to be "stuck up" was an intolerable usurpation of the privileges of her betters.

"Miss Cohen is rude and stupid, of course," said Fräulein Schulze to Madame, in the tone of one admitting the dampness of the English climate, or any other generally recognised and irremediable fact. "But, as I tell her, little Smith is too *zensitiff*."

"Sensitive! Miss Smith is too self-opinionated—too fond of lecturing and exhibiting her own superiority," returned Madame sharply. And she thought to herself how remarkably circumstances were corroborating her mistrust and repulsion towards Lucy. Although, in truth, it was no more remarkable than that objects should look yellow to a patient with the jaundice.

But, notwithstanding these disagreeable results of Mrs. Hawkins's recommendation, Madame Leroux's anger against that lady—never very deep—was dying away. It was very natural that Marie should be eager for a transaction which, doubtless, had put a few pounds in her pocket; and very probably she had been ignorant of the impracticable character of the girl. "At any rate, it is an amusing house to go to. There are no pretences to make, and none of that fear of something slipping out which tires one so—for Marie knows all about Etienne. Why should I let that little fool divide me from people who suit me? I won't."

Thus argued Madame Leroux, in her own mind; and the same evening she drove to Great Portland Street, and appeared, radiant in a *piquant* costume of black lace and crimson ribbons, in the Hawkins's drawing-room.

(To be continued)



MESSRS. FOSKITH BROTHERS.—A useful publication of the day is "School Songs," for equal voices in unison, and in two or three parts, edited by Frederic N. Löhr. For six of this group W. H. Hunt has composed the music, all of which is melodious and singable. The prettiest of the six are "Dawn, Gentle Flower," poetry by Barry Cornwall; "The Fairies," words by W. Allingham; and "The Maypole," for which the composer has supplied the words.—For six other equally commendable two-part songs Charles Vincent, Mus. Doc., has composed the music; the most popular of this set will be "The Wind," words by Meta Crow; "The Wild Briar," words by Victor Bede; and "Philosophy," words by Gertrude Haraden.—"Bird of the Wilderness," music by I. W. C. Crowe (for two voices), "The Meeting of the Waters," words by Moore, music by A. Alexander, Mus. Bac.; and "The Gondolier," music by George Marsden, Mus. Bac. Cantab., words by Edward Oxenford, complete this excellent collection.—"Seven Pieces for the Pianoforte," by Max Mayer, are pretty trifles to be learnt by heart.—"Holiday Album" is the collective title of six pieces for the pianoforte by Fritz Spindler. They are of medium difficulty. Most original of the set are "Au Revoir" (No. 1), "Over the Hills and Far Away" (No. 3), "Rustic Song" (No. 4), and "At Rest" (No. 6).—Of the same playful and tuneful type as the above is a collection of pianoforte pieces by Heinrich Lichner—"Mountain Violets," "Spring Time," "In the Meadows," "Happy Hours," "Joyous May," and "A Dream of Beauty."—For juvenile players, "Bright Flowers," six progressive and melodious pieces for the pianoforte, by Heinrich Lichner, will prove attractive, and void of difficulty. The special favourites will be "Daisy" (No. 1); "Pansy," with its quaint German name, "Stiefmütterchen" (No. 5); and "Convolvulus" (No. 6).—Players on that charming instrument, the oboe, will find a congenial work in "Romance," for oboe and orchestra, by George Marsden, Mus. Doc. Cantab., which is arranged from the score with pianoforte accompaniment.

MESSRS. WEEKES AND CO.—An unpretentious and interesting little work is "The Music Pupil's Guide," by Louisa Hunt, from which much useful information may be gleaned. Part I. is devoted to "Hints to Pupils," which, if carefully followed, will prove most useful. "How to Analyse Music" is cleverly handled, and smooths away many difficulties. Next we have "A Short History of Music" (Part II.), followed by brief Sketches of Great Composers, and winding up with "Names of Various Compositions."

MESSRS. J. CURWEN AND CO.—The latest number of "School Cantatas and Operettas" is *The Man in the Moon*, written by Mainaduke E. Browne, words by Charles Deffell. The music may be performed by boys and girls, together or separately. It is arranged for soprano and alto, each two parts being different and complete in itself, but much more effective when all four parts are given complete. For a breaking-up at Midsummer this cantata

may be sung and acted in the open air, as no special scenery is required. The subject of the libretto is taken from Baring-Gould's "Curious Myths of the Middle Ages"; it has been skilfully handled by the adaptor; the music is ear-catching, and void of difficulties.

MESSRS. KEITH, PROWSE, AND CO.—A spirited song for a tenor is "Facing the World," a Spanish ballad, words by Walter Parke, music by A. L. Mora.—A contralto will do well to make her own "By the Side of the River," written and composed by Arthur E. Dyson; a pleasing song, published in one key only.—By the above-named composer is "Canzona," for violin or viola, with pianoforte accompaniment; a pleasing and unpretentious *morceau*.

MISCELLANEOUS.—"The Story of the Cross," by the late Rev. Edward Monro, has been set to music by Albert J. Barker with much feeling and good effect (Messrs. Hart and Co.).—A thoughtful and sacred song is "Who Is This, So Weak and Helpless," for soprano and or tenor voice, with pianoforte and violin obbligato accompaniment, the words by the Bishop of Wakefield, the music by J. Herbert Stammers (Messrs. J. Smith and Son, Liverpool).—A pretty little love song with a valse refrain is "On Summer Seas," written and composed by John Muir and S. Claude Ridley (Felix Peck).—Dainty, as its title would lead us to expect, is "Strephon and Phyllis Pastoral Gavotte," by Arthur Henry Brown (Edwin Ashdown).—"Olivenza Valse," by Henri J. Andrès, is melodious and dance-provoking (Messrs. Bennett and Co., Bristol).



It is a paradox—meaning a real truth, though a seeming absurdity—that whoever would study what is left of rustic England cannot do better than confine his operations to the Home counties. It is in these that he will still find the parishes which the railway has leapt over in its haste to reach the metropolitan terminus; the old, or even, for that matter, the young, inhabitant who has never been in London, though perhaps not more than twenty miles away; old customs which seem to linger at the heart of the realm in proportion as they die out at its extremities; habits of thought and speech, and quaint differences between parish and parish, which would be considered obsolete and provincial even in Cornwall or Cumberland. Those who are aware of this from personal knowledge will perceive no excess of local, exceedingly local, colour in A. C. Bickley's "Midst Surrey Hills; a Rural Story" (3 vols.: Ward and Downey), which, should it ever come to pass—as may Heaven forefend—that the breezy Surrey commons are transformed into deserts of cinders, will be a work of great historic value, as perpetuating features of English life and character which will then have passed away for ever. Meanwhile, it is a remarkably interesting novel, both as a pathetic story and as a picture of rustic life under remote conditions, painted with vivid truth and irresistible humour. The chapel folk of Marpleton constitute a complete gallery of quaint portraits in whose reality it is impossible to disbelieve—nobody could have imagined them—any more than in that of the proceedings of the village parliament, and of the "rough musicking" which followed. In times when the characters of fiction jostled one another less, Tom Jennings the postman, Mrs. Chandler, and, above all, Mrs. Eager's servant Ann, would have taken their place among the parents of common allusions and familiar quotations. The story, though so purely domestic, touches upon the tragic; but it ends happily enough in the main, and it may be that Hugh Fenton's self-conquest required his death as its only possible reward. Whether Fee Eager's heart decided wisely between her two lovers will be a matter for controversy. It would be a pleasant task to review at length all the persons in the novel, from the Bishop downwards. We must, however, content ourselves with cordially recommending "Midst Surrey Hills" to all who read novels, and the adventures of Mrs. Eager with her publishers to all who feel a call to write them.

Lady Florence Dixie, in her novel with the sufficiently sensational title of "Redeemed in Blood" (3 vols.: Henry and Co.), tells the story of a precocious little girl who, at the age of thirteen, inspires passionate love at first sight in a nobleman with a history, and a regular whirlwind of passion and jealousy in the soul of a midshipman slightly her senior. She is certainly unlike other babies, inasmuch as she is a first-rate shot, and able to hold her own in any capacity with any man; and, for that matter, with any woman. No doubt it was his experience of Lady Maeva, as well as the teachings of his mother, that induced the broken-backed and broken-ribbed, as well as broken-hearted young sailor, to spend his dying breath in eloquent tirade in favour of the glorious cause of the rights of woman. Lady Florence Dixie appears to hold that the difference of sex is purely conventional, and not natural; indeed, in the matter of grammar she practically claims rights and liberties which have not been arrogated to himself even by the tyrant man. Into the romance of the novel, which is excessively dependant upon extravagant coincidences, even to making all the characters present at a wild *dénouement* in Patagonia, it would be unfair to enter, for the sake of readers who are likely to enjoy as silly a piece of rubbish as we have come across for a long time—which, in the matter of current fiction, is saying a great deal. Indeed, its solemn absurdity is almost a compensation for its defects, as a substitute for humour; and the introduction of "The Prince" as one of the interlocutors in a conversation which must have bored him to death, will doubtless, to many readers, make up even for peculiarities of grammar.

"Her Heart's Desire," by H. Prothero Lewis (3 vols.: Hurst and Blackett), might be sufficiently disposed of in a few words as an ordinary lady's novel were it not for a single situation and a single description. Never, within our recollection, have we met with anything resembling a man's plunge into the crater of Vesuvius to rescue his divorced wife who had been pushed into it by the good girl to whom he was engaged, so that he might save the latter the unpleasantness of feeling that impulse had carried her too far. After this, it is no wonder that the wicked wife died comfortably off of malaria, and that the good girl went to Austria for the sun cure, the process of which is pleasantly and amusingly described. It is curious that a writer who certainly possesses a touch of humour should have so completely dropped it down that crater.

There are two distinct ways of writing an historical novel, one representing Scylla and the other Charybdis to the adventurous author. In one, the history is employed to colour the fiction, which is apt to be bad for the history; in the other, the fiction is used to ornament the history, and runs the risk of being swamped altogether in the process. In "Duchess Frances," (2 vols.: Sampson Low and Co.), Sarah Tytler has written a novel which is not a novel. She has, with much minuteness, written the life of Frances Jennings, Duchess of Tyrconnel, the sister of the more famous Sarah of Marlborough, illustrated by imaginary conversations, and by a few—very few—fictitious characters, sufficiently polished and coloured to turn the sketches which history has left of "la belle Jennings" into a finished and harmonious portrait. The merit of the portrait is undeniable as a picture, as also is that of the page; which contain it as a concise guide to the Court of Whitehall. But the method of the artist too spoils its interest. Those who read for instruction will find too much imagination in the narrative to inspire them with trust, and those who read it for amusement will find a great deal too little. In short, "Duchess Frances" is just an extract of memoirs,

from which the flavour of the originals has evaporated, without the addition of any dramatic quality by way of compensation; while the views of history and character are remarkably conventional and school-bookish for a period concerning which so many judgments have been reversed and revised.

"A Ne'er Do Weel," by D. Cecil Gibbs (1 vol.: Remington and Co.), is the old-fashioned story, written in the old-fashioned manner, of the brother labelled "Scapegrace" by his family, and of the brother labelled "Saint," who have done so much, since the days of Tom Jones and Master Bliffl, to prove the erroneousness of domestic labels. The novel is exceedingly Scotch, exceedingly well-intentioned, and rather heavy. Some descriptive sketches of the Transvaal are the lightest and the most interesting portions of this unquestionably blameless story.

RECENT POETRY AND VERSE

AMONG the most interesting of recent literary revivals is Mr. Charles Edmunds' "The Poetry of the Anti-Jacobin" (Sampson Low), which, now considerably enlarged, reaches a third edition, and has as its not least attractive feature six illustrations by James Gillray. Moore observed of "The Rolliad" and "The Anti-Jacobin" that they might, "on their respective sides of the question, be considered as models of that style of political satire whose lightness and vivacity give it the appearance of proceeding rather from the wantonness of wit than of ill-nature, and whose very malice, from the fancy with which it is mixed up, like certain kinds of fireworks, explodes in sparkles." It must be remembered, however, that "The Poetry of the Anti-Jacobin" is not exclusively political. "The Loves of the Triangles," a parody on Dr. Darwin's "Loves of the Plants," is, in the opinion of a celebrated critic (Lord Jeffrey) of the highest degree of merit; as is also "The Progress of Man," a parody on Payne Knight's "Progress of Civil Society." Everybody, of course, knows "The Friend of Humanity and the Knife-Grinder," which has been quoted times without number, and is not without useful application to-day. This volume will usefully fill a place on the shelves of the intelligent literary student and reader of history.

Mr. Fisher Unwin publishes "Heroes and Martyrs, and Other Poems," by John Alfred Langford, LL.D. The author in felicitous and dignified verses portrays to us such famous heroes of our past as John Rogers, Sir Walter Raleigh, Sir John Eliot, John Hampden, and so on. The poems are as a rule put in the form of soliloquies spoken by the persons who are the subject of them. An exception to this rule is the composition headed "John Hampden," from which we quote the opening lines:—

A country's crises test a country's strength;
Through great wants, great men are recognised;
Their greatness being measured by the power
With which they animate a people's hopes
And wisely lead them through the perilous paths
To victory and safety.

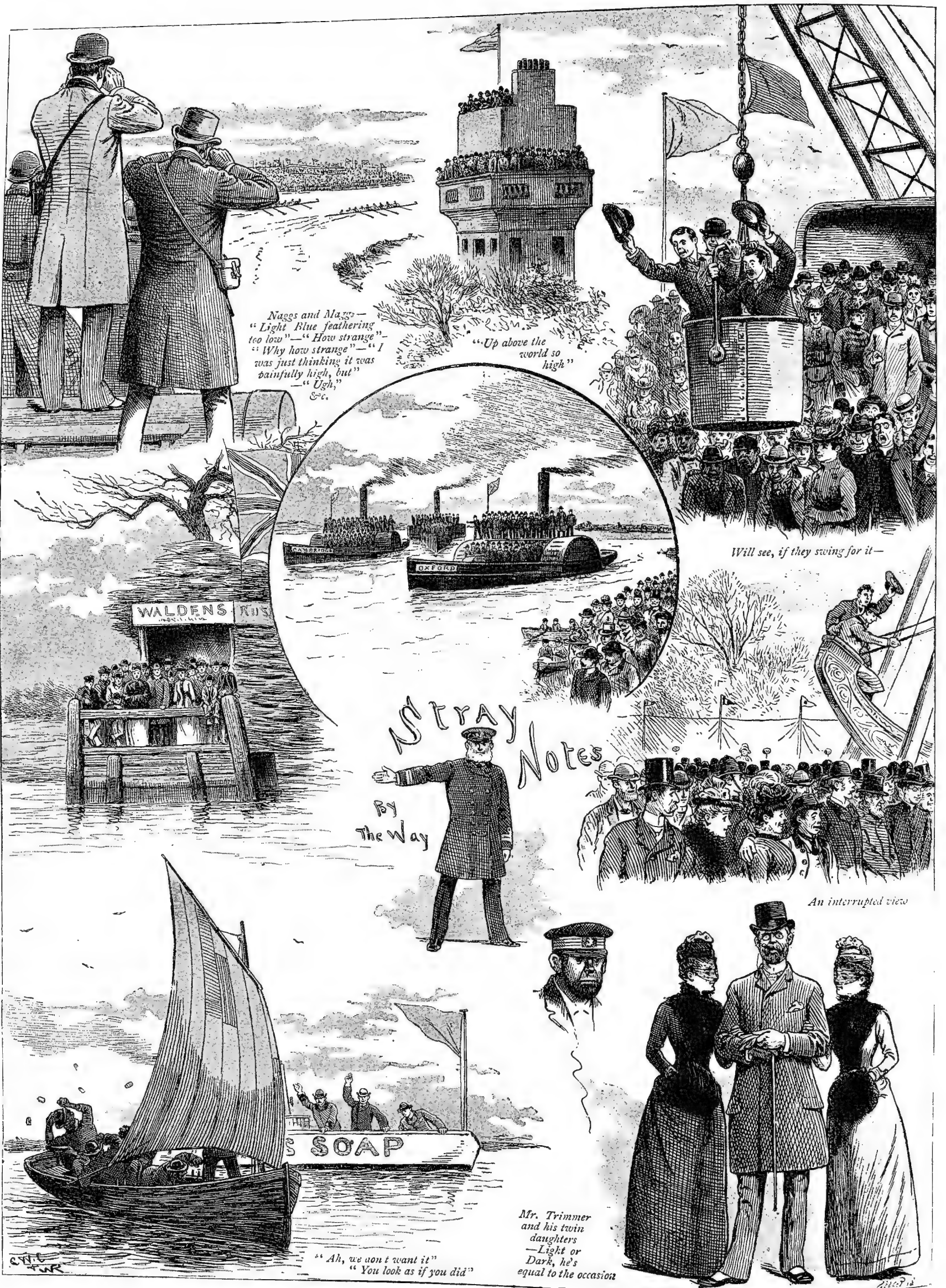
We have also before us, published by Mr. Elliot Stock, a complete edition of "The Poems" of William Leighton, illustrated by John Leighton. Especial interest belongs to this poet's work, because of his early death—he died at twenty-eight. His verses may not show any great strength or force, but he has known how to express brightly, cheerily, and gracefully, many of the thoughts and sentiments of the mass of men. Else it would be hard to explain the popularity of former editions of his poems. It may interest occasional contributors to papers to learn that Leighton sent one poem, "The Leaf of the Woodruff," to the *Cornhill*, at that time under the editorship of Thackeray. Not getting a reply for some months, he sent it to the *Compass*. Scarcely had it appeared there than a letter came from the *Cornhill* accepting the poem, and enclosing a proof for revision. We will quote the two first stanzas of this composition:—

I found a leaf of woodruff in a book;
Gone was its scent, and lost its pristine glory;
Each slender bladelet wore a dingy look,
And all was blanched an old hoary.
And yet this withered leaf a spell possessed
Which worked upon me in mysterious measure,
And sent old memories thronging through my breast
Of mingled pain and pleasure.

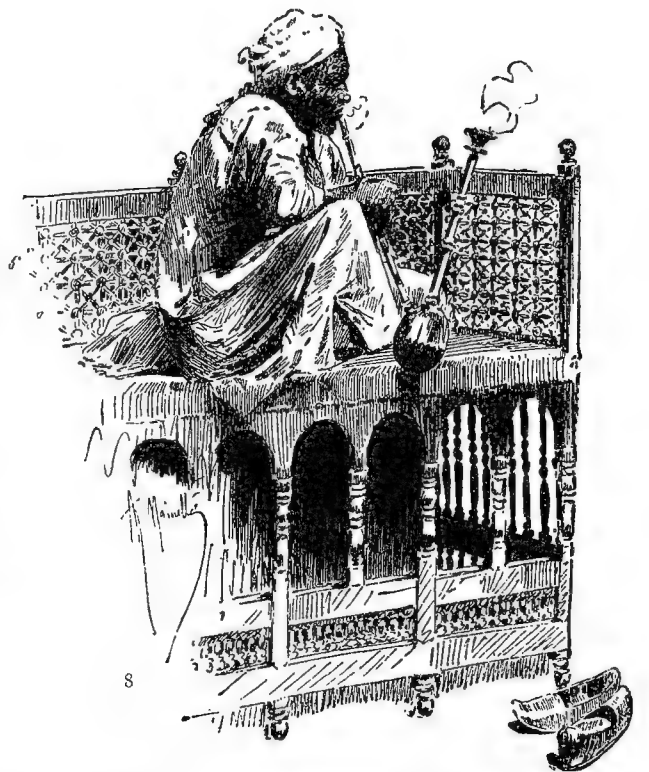
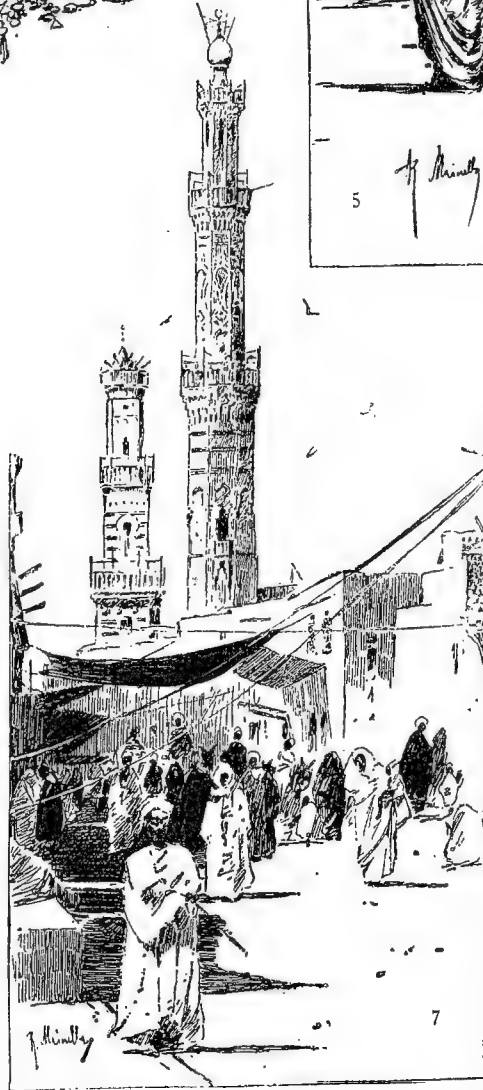
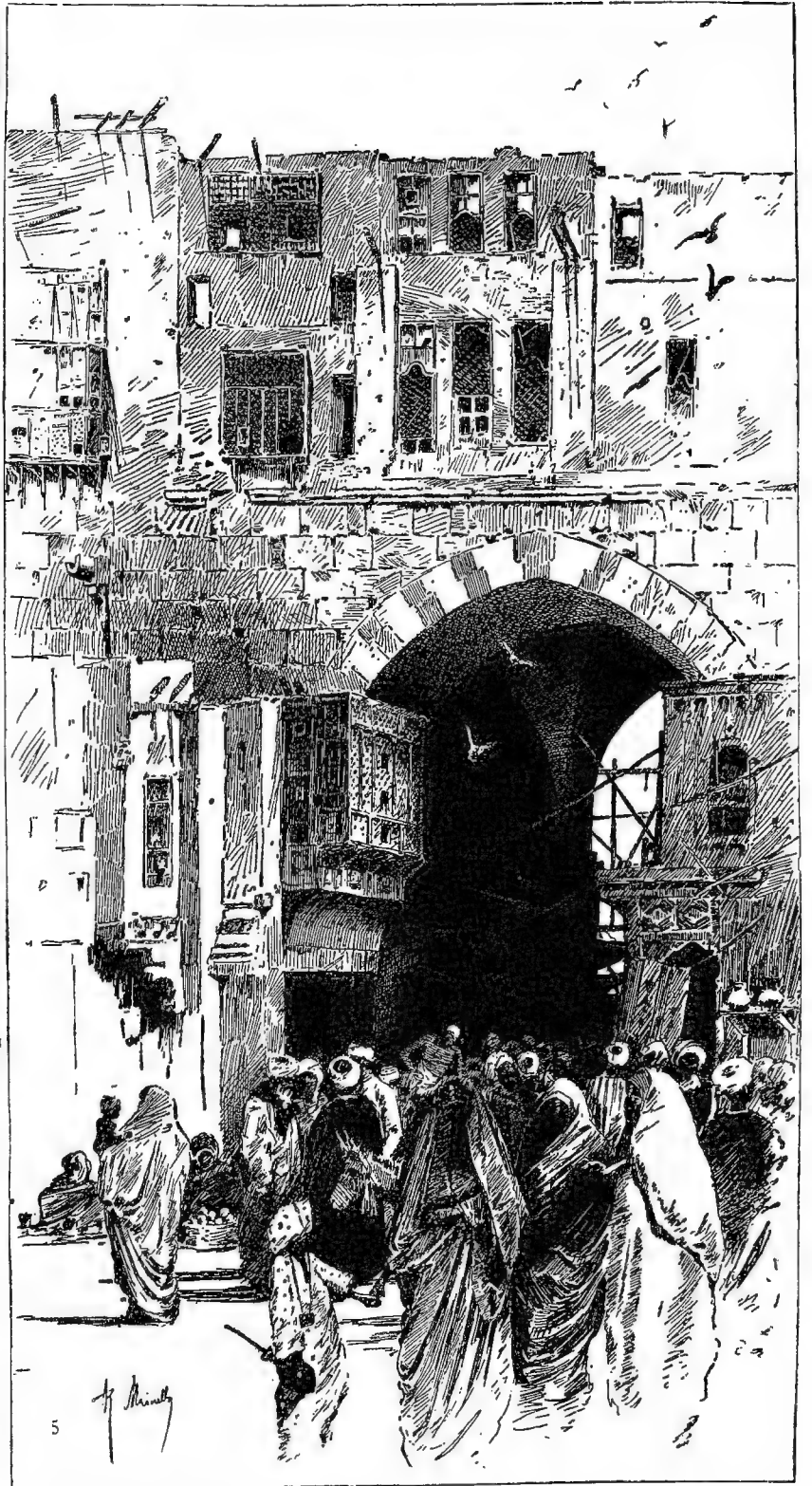
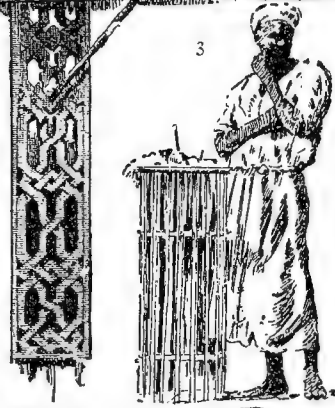
There are some pretty thoughts well expressed in "Engelberg, and Other Verses" (Percival and Co.), by Beatrix L. Tollemache (Hon. Mrs. Lionel Tollemache). Some of these poems have already appeared in the *Academy*, *Macmillan's Magazine*, the *Spectator*, the *Journal of Education*, and elsewhere. We may venture to quote the first stanza of "Engelberg No. 2":—

"I am lonely, I am lonely!"
Said the mountain to the c'oud,
"Come around me, come, if only
My barrenness to shroud.
Not a flower here is clinging,
Not a bird above me singing
But the cruel eagle's eye
Is on me, as he hovers
O'er the victim he discovers,
A little lamb must die."

BOOKS OF REFERENCE.—"Dod's Parliamentary Companion" (George Bell and Sons), the sixty-fourth issue of which is now before us, continues to be remarkable for the amount and conciseness of its information. One admires the sturdiness with which "Dod" appends to his description of the Gladstonian Liberals the letters "H.R." *tout simple*.—An addition to the long list of peerages is the "Windsor Peerage" (Chatto and Windus), which, being edited by Mr. Edward Walford, is naturally exact in its information, and convenient in arrangement. It has a useful index of persons connected with the aristocracy.—The fifth volume of "Blackie's Modern Cyclopædia" (Blackie and Son) takes us from "Image" to "Morus," and between those extremes treats of a multitude of interesting topics, many of the descriptions being accompanied by suitable illustrations.—"The Metropolitan Year Book" (Cassell and Co.), continues to contain all the information necessary to make a man a good citizen. It is, moreover, provided with a well-drawn map, showing the Parliamentary and other divisions of the overgrown city in which we live.—The uses of "Routledge's Enlarged Ready Reckoner," which gives 135,000 calculations showing the value of any number of articles at 730 different prices, will be at once apparent.—The ladies are specially catered for in *Myra's Journal* (Beeton), which contains much useful information and a map of London; and in "The Englishwoman's Year Book" (Hatchards), which gives a list of all the institutions existing for the benefit of women and children.—A very convenient and beautifully-printed "Pocket Atlas of the World," by John Bartholomew, F.R.G.S., is published by John Walker and Co.—J. Korts' dictionary of French and English "Commercial Terms" (Librairie Hachette) will be found useful in many an office.—Country cousins coming to London for the season would do well to invest in "London of To-day" (Simpkin, Marshall), in which Charles Eyre Pascoe gives useful advice as to where to stay, what to see, and how to see it, with many other useful hints.—We have also received the "Handbook of Railway Stations" (Oliver and Airey), the "Brighton Almanac" (D. B. Friend), the "Newspaper Press Directory" (C. Mitchell and Co.), "Burdett's Official Intelligence" (Spottiswoode and Co.), in which the Secretary of the Stock Exchange gives a mass of carefully-tabulated facts about all sorts of securities, and "Handbook to the Parnell Commission" (Edward Arnold). All these works will be found suitable to their several purposes.



THE OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE BOAT RACE

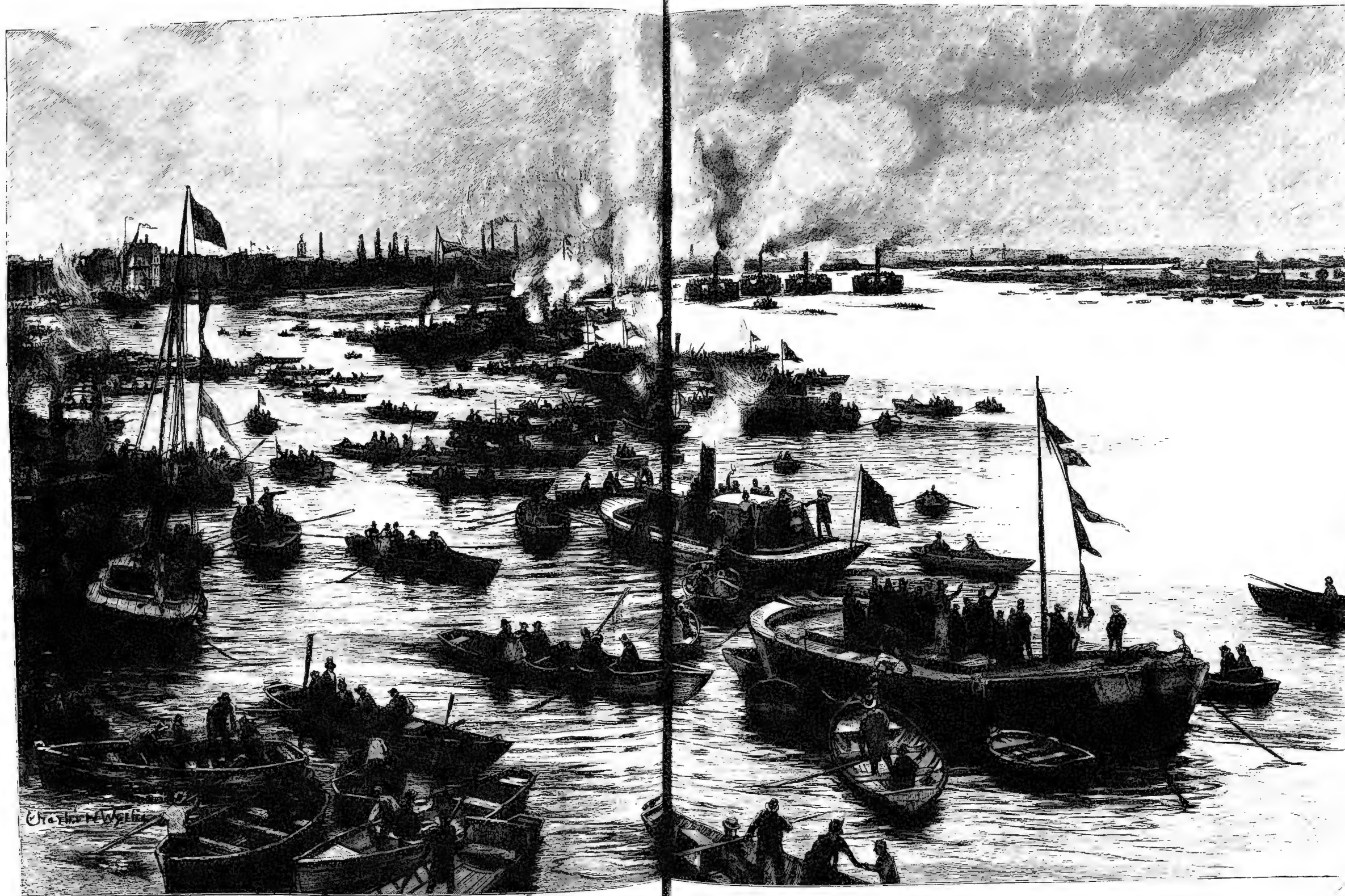


1, 2. Donkey Boys at Luxor
3. Street Sweet-seller at Abbassieh, outside Cairo

4. Goldsmith's Bazaar, Cairo
5. Bab-el-Mutawelle, Cairo

6. The Mamelukes' Grave, Cairo
7. Scharia-el-Nahasyn, Cairo

8. Smoker in Café, Alexandria



THE OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE BOAT-RACE OFF CHISWICK—"HERE THEY COME!"

THE GRAPHIC

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"CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE RIGHT HON. WILLIAM PITT AND CHARLES DUKE OF RUTLAND, LORD-LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND, 1781-1787" (William Blackwood and Sons). So much has of late years been said on the subject of the Act of Union between England and Ireland, that this correspondence between the two statesmen who had, from their positions, the greatest and fullest opportunities for knowing the actual state and needs of Ireland from contribution to the history of the end of the last century were written by Pitt to the young Duke of Rutland, who was appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland in 1784, at the age of thirty. The letters written by the Duke show him to have been a man worthy of Pitt's confidence, and it is a remarkable thing that even in 1784 he was convinced that a real union with England was the only method of keeping Ireland attached to the British Empire. The great questions which presented themselves to the Duke were the relations between Protestants and Catholics, and the position of the Volunteers, whom the Viceroy would gladly have seen replaced by a militia force on the English model. Pitt was most anxious that commercial equality should be established between the two countries, and many of his letters are full of the subject, notably one dated January 6th, 1785, in which the whole matter is treated in masterly fashion. Pitt held that commercial union was a matter of the first importance, and dwelt upon the great benefits that would be derived from it by Ireland. He was, however, most strongly of opinion that in return for the advantages conferred by freeing the ports of England and her colonies to Irish trade, the surplus revenue after paying all expenses should be handed over to England as a recompense for giving up the duties. This stipulation was the great stumbling-block to the success of the scheme, as the Irish Parliament was determined in its opposition to any such payment. Another of the Duke's difficulties was the question of tithes, which seem to have been attacked and defended a hundred years ago in Ireland by much the same arguments as are now being made use of in England. All through the correspondence runs an under-current of scheming and intriguing by the members of the Irish Parliament, and every word proves the delicacy of the relations between the two kingdoms, and the difficulty of reconciling the jarring interests and ambitions of the two Parliaments. These letters show the Duke to have been a most able and accomplished man, and they have a particular value at the present time, when anything that can afford a scrap of fresh evidence upon the eternal Irish Question comes as a relief to the monotony of repetition which has now almost overwhelmed the subject.

"Captain Cook" ("English Men of Action" Series), by Walter Besant (Macmillan and Co.). Mr. Besant has made the last century his own; he knows and loves it, and has invested many of its personages and scenes with all the grace and charm of his felicitous style; and in the life of the sailor, who—to use his own words—passed through all the stations belonging to a seaman, from an apprentice in the coal trade to a post-captain in the Royal Navy, he has found a subject that might well inspire writers less able than himself. Captain James Cook was born at Marton, in Yorkshire, on October 27th, 1728, his father being employed as hind or bailiff to Mr. Skottowe, Lord of the Manor of Great Ayton, a few years after James' birth. The boy was at first apprenticed to a small shopkeeper at The Staithes, but in 1742 he ran away to sea, and for several years served on board the colliers of Whitby. In 1755, when sailors were being pressed for the Royal Navy, he determined to volunteer, and his knowledge of navigation was already so remarkable that in four years' time he was made master of H.M.S. *Mercury*. For some years he surveyed the shores of Newfoundland and the adjacent coasts, and when in 1768 an expedition was despatched to the South Pacific to observe the Transit of Venus, Cook was offered, and accepted, the post of Lieutenant in command. He was so successful, that in 1772 he was sent on a second voyage to the South Pacific to look for that *Terra Australis Incognita* which the philosophers declared must necessarily exist, in order to redress the balance of the globe, and keep it from tipping over. Though Cook did not discover this wonderful land, he discovered many islands, and surveyed the coasts of New Zealand and Australia, finally returning home in 1775. For his services he was made a post-captain, and a captain in Greenwich Hospital, but the love of travel was strong upon him, and so in the following year he once again passed the Straits of Magellan, and entered the Pacific Ocean for the third time, his object being to strike northward, and discover the north-east passage from the Pacific to the Atlantic. It was in returning from the fruitless attempt to penetrate the Arctic seas that his ship stopped at Hawaii, or Owhyhee, where he met his death in a quarrel with the natives on February 14th, 1779. Mr. Besant tells the story of this last voyage, and of the great sailor's death, from the hitherto unpublished journal of George Gilbert, who sailed as midshipman on board the *Resolution*. The real explanation of the tragedy has of late years been given by the people of Hawaii themselves, who have preserved the tradition of the captain's death; but for this readers must turn to Mr. Besant's pages, which will be found as interesting as any novel of adventure. Mr. Besant has done his work well, but he has failed to bring out the characteristics which entitle Cook to a place among English men of action. The great sailor is presented to us rather as a reserved and thoughtful student than as the leader of men who headed three expeditions of discovery through unknown and silent seas. But if Mr. Besant does not quite succeed in catching the breath of the sea, he has given us a monograph of absorbing interest upon one of those great English sailors whose sole aim was duty, but whose lives read like a romance.

"Twixt Old Times and New," by the Baron de Malortie, (Ward and Downey). The Baron de Malortie is a cosmopolitan gentleman who has seen many lands and many peoples, and who has fought and danced in all parts of the world. The present volume is a collection of papers and sketches recording some of the Baron's many adventures. The first article contains a curious account of an old German Baron, who insisted on living as his ancestors lived before him, and despised all modern luxuries. There is also an excellent story of Bernadotte, King of Sweden, who, when a young man, was prisoner and servant to Captain Von Wangenheim, an officer in the H.E.I.C.S. in India. It is pleasant to be able to state that the King did not forget his old captor, and that after Waterloo they met again as friends. Baron de Malortie has seen much service on the Continent, and in general tells his stories very well; but some of his characters have a queer habit of betting in bottles of "pliz," which appears from the context to be a drink. The latter part of the book deals entirely with the pathetic story of the Mexican Empire, to which the Baron was attached as an aide-de-camp on the staff of the Austrian General Von Thun. M. de Malortie writes with a full knowledge of his subject, and gives some very interesting details of the life of the Emperor and Empress. There is also an appreciative sketch of Juan Francisco, the celebrated chief of the Cuatrecorcha Indians, who appears to have been one of the most remarkable men in Mexico at that time. As long as he sticks to plain, straightforward narrative, the Baron is capital; but when he yields to temptation, and becomes jocose, he is less

praiseworthy. The book is nicely bound, and printed in clear, bold type.

"Anecdotes of the Clergy," by Jacob Larwood (Chatto and Windus). In the compass of this volume, Mr. Larwood has collected over seven hundred anecdotes, humours, and eccentricities of the clergy, chiefly, as might be expected, of the Georgian era. As a rule the point of the story lies in the failings of the clergy. Unless it records some witty or epigrammatic reply of a Sydney Smith; for, as Mr. Baring Gould has pointed out, the faults of a debauched or eccentric cleric are engraved in letters of brass on the memories of his flock, whereas the labours of a pious and learned ministry are written in water. But there is no ill-nature in the book, and there is many a laugh in it if it be judiciously dipped into and read upon the homœopathic system.

"Influenza and Common Colds," by W. T. Fernie, M.D. (Percival and Co.). Mark Twain once wrote an article upon curing a cold, and Dr. Fernie has followed the American humourist's example; but Mark Twain wrote purely from the sufferer's point of view, whereas the present little volume treats of the subject from the standpoint of the medical man. Dr. Fernie pursues the common cold, and its relative, the influenza, through all their twistings, turnings, and variations; he detects every lurking ambush, and pounces down upon the insidious foe with an appropriate prescription. Winter and the influenza are passing away, but an idle man might yet spend a pleasant spring in hunting down his common cold, and pursuing it into the innermost recesses of his being with Dr. Fernie's aid. The Doctor has no doubt suffered from the common cold in his day, but he now has the satisfaction of having thoroughly exposed and shown up his enemy in this exhaustive little book, which will perhaps be better bestowed in the hands of the family practitioner, than in those of *paterfamilias* with a turn for prescribing for his children during the holidays.

"The Poor Sisters of Nazareth," drawn by George Lambert, and written by Alice Meynell (Burns and Oates). Every one who passes along Hammersmith Road knows the huge red-brick pile built by the Poor Sisters of Nazareth, not far from St. Paul's School, but every one does not know of the good work that is carried on within that high conventual wall. In this prettily-bound volume, Mrs. Meynell tells us all about the Sisters, of their poverty, of their charitable work, and of their devotion to the poor of the neighbourhood in which they live. Their collecting van is a familiar sight outside many of the clubs, hotels, and restaurants of London, and on the broken meats thus gathered they feed their army of the poor without distinction of creed. Mr. George Lambert has very fully illustrated Nazareth House, and the duties and occupations of its inhabitants. The book is a record, touching in its simplicity, of a pure and unselfish work, carried on by charitable ladies, in an age when religion is supposed by many to have lost its motive power, and to be among the dying forces of the world.

"Murray's Handbook to England and Wales" (New Edition, 1890) is as useful and comprehensive as ever. London is omitted, as being worthy of a handbook to itself; but all the other towns and noteworthy villages or sites are arranged in alphabetical order, and clearly and concisely described. Good wine needs no bush, and Mr. Murray's handbooks have won a position which makes it unnecessary to say more than that a new edition, revised up to date, of a particular volume has been published.



THE two March Drawing Rooms were not very fully attended in consequence of the cold winds and the dread of exposure to them, still they opened the London season, which will only be interrupted by a brief Easter holiday.

A glance at a few of the rich costumes worn will suffice for our readers, as to make a Court dress at home is a great mistake, and, as a rule, must end in a failure. The trains this season are worn narrower than heretofore; the majority are fastened on the shoulder, but not a few come from the waist. Fur was much used for trimming, and certainly had a warm and rich effect when worn with a velvet train; whilst for a brocaded train feather trimming was more effective. One of the most charming dresses was of the palest grey satin, opening over a tablier of white satin, embroidered in white iridescent beads and diamonds; round the skirt was a full ruche of pale grey feathers; there was an upper skirt of the grey satin, opening over panels of white satin. The train was of grey, brocaded with silver. An exquisite train was of pale *eau de Nil*, brocaded with a design of hart's tongue and grass; on the train were bunches of blowaways and long ribbon grass. The bouquets were of the posy form, tied with long ribbons, and in many cases exactly matched the colour and shade of the dress with which they were carried. The coronets were worn well forward—a style decidedly much more becoming than when placed far back.

Ball dresses are now occupying the attention of our young people, for whom a few descriptions will prove useful, as they are so light and simple that they may be made at home by skilful fingers. A costume came recently from Paris: it was of rich white silk, with stripes of white satin, on which were tiny blue, pink, and gold flowers woven in the stuff; on the round skirt were four narrow lace flounces, headed with a garland of flowers and foliage; the corsage was low, enriched with a band of flowers; short puffed sleeves, a soft silk sash, tied at the side.

Another dress was of white *faille*; on the tablier was a full ruche; from the waist fell two scarves of *gaze de chiffon*, which were crossed and draped. Princess bodice and demi-train, quite plain and flowing; a *berthe* of soft silk, pinked out and pleated; short sleeves of the *gaze de chiffon* in double puffs, a bunch of lilies-of-the-valley on the left shoulder.

A third was of white silk, gracefully draped with *mousseline de soie*, a fringe of violets, arranged with their heads downwards, a band of leaves, small bunches of the flowers scattered over the front; low bodice gathered into a corselet band of satin; a band of violets round the bodice, a posy of the same on the left shoulder. This costume may be imitated in *eau de Nil* with small pink or cream rosebuds; blue, with daisies or lilies-of-the-valley; cream-colour, with buttercups or primroses. By the way, flowers will be profusely used this spring, not only for dresses, but for hats and bonnets.

A very pretty dress was of pale pink Sicilienne, slightly draped in the front, edged round the hem, and up one side, with pink feather trimming, a narrow band of the same trimming round the low bodice, and short sleeves.

There is a great tendency to exaggeration with regard to the high-shouldered sleeves, which are not becoming to long necks, but are positively disfiguring to short necks; the side view is suggestive of Punctinello. Another extreme, which, happily, is not so universal, is the scanty skirt, which impedes the movements of its wearer, and is most ungraceful.

There is quite a rage for violets this season, from the large Neapolitan blossoms to the small, but sweet-scented, wood-violets. Floral hats and bonnets, or, we should say more correctly, head-dresses—for they are often so small that they can only be perched far back on the head, leaving the front part of the hair uncovered—are much worn. This style is all very well for very pretty faces with small features, but these are the exception, not the rule. Velvet

pansy-bonnets, in that deep, rich, red-brown which may often be seen in these flowers, are much worn with grey, beige, and tansé coloured costumes, when the trimmings and sleeves of the dress are of velvet to match the bonnet. There are many charming bonnets of reasonable size, to suit all ages and styles of beauty, or the reverse. A very becoming *capote* was of Royal blue velvet, with two bands of oxydised silver *passementerie* arranged round the brim and on the crown; there were four bows of blue velvet-ribbon, covered with *passementerie* ornaments.

Mourning is more than usually prevalent; jet coronets are much worn on bonnets of black *lisse* or embroidered crape. A pretty bonnet was composed of pale grey *lisse*, embroidered in black jet small bees, which had a quaint effect. A high coronet of grey and black beads and jet points completed this stylish head-gear. Gold and silver lace and braid are combined with tulle, both for hats and bonnets. Hats are still worn large and quaint in shape.

Velvet and velveteen are more popular than ever, both for morning and evening wear; they are made in a great variety of colourings and shades, from the richest ruby to the palest pink, from myrtle-green to the palest sea-green. The shade of grey known as "Eiffel" is very fashionable, and looks particularly well in velvet. For evening wear, cream-white velvet is very stylish.

For useful and ornamental costumes the new woollen materials are varied and attractive; tweeds, chevots, mohairs, serges, and beiges are made in a light texture which is at the same time warm enough for early spring wear; stripes, checks, and spots have as usual made their appearance, and are worn with plain materials to match in colour. A novelty of this season is a design to imitate lace, white or black, on a plain ground; it is generally used as a tablier, panels, cuffs, collars, and front of bodice. A tan-colour cloth costume was recently shown to us, which combined style with utility. On the gored underskirt was a kilt about six inches deep, a tunic quite plain in the front, a panel of nasturtium-brown velvet on each side, turned up at the bottom with a point, and fastened with a fancy button; the back arranged with accordion pleats; plain bodice fastened down the front with small buttons; corselet basque of velvet; plain collar and cuffs to match; this model may be repeated in a variety of materials and mixtures.

The high Medici collars are rapidly disappearing; wide collars of pleated lace are worn several inches deep; they are very becoming to round, full throats.

Cloth costumes are made to open on one side over a velvet petticoat of a contrasting colour, or to match in a darker shade than the dress.

Embroidered cashmeres are much worn. A pleasing dress was made thus: tea-green cashmere gown opening over a petticoat of dark green velvet; at each corner of the front a handsome and bold design in dark green braid, front of bodice ornamented to match. Heliotrope is still in favour; in velvet, combined with cashmere or brocaded silk, it is very effective. The seamless bodices are still much worn. They require to be well fitted, else they are complete failures: the folded and cross-over bodices are more manageable for amateur workers, but there is no style more easy to make from a good pattern than the close-fitting jacket bodice, with a velvet corselet band, plastron, cuffs, and collars.

As yet the new spring mantles have not made their appearance. The short and natty tailor-made jackets are always to the fore, and never look out of fashion; the attempt to introduce the half-long coats has failed, as they are so unbecoming to the figure, whether the wearer be short or tall. A very jaunty and stylish little jacket was made of grey tweed, the front and the sleeves entirely covered with braiding in vermicelli-pattern. There is quite a rage for braiding, and it is both pretty and durable. The Figure jackets in velvet, richly embroidered in gold or silver, made of cloth or velvet, are not only very stylish, but also very useful to wear over a low dress, or to brighten up a morning dress for a concert or theatre.

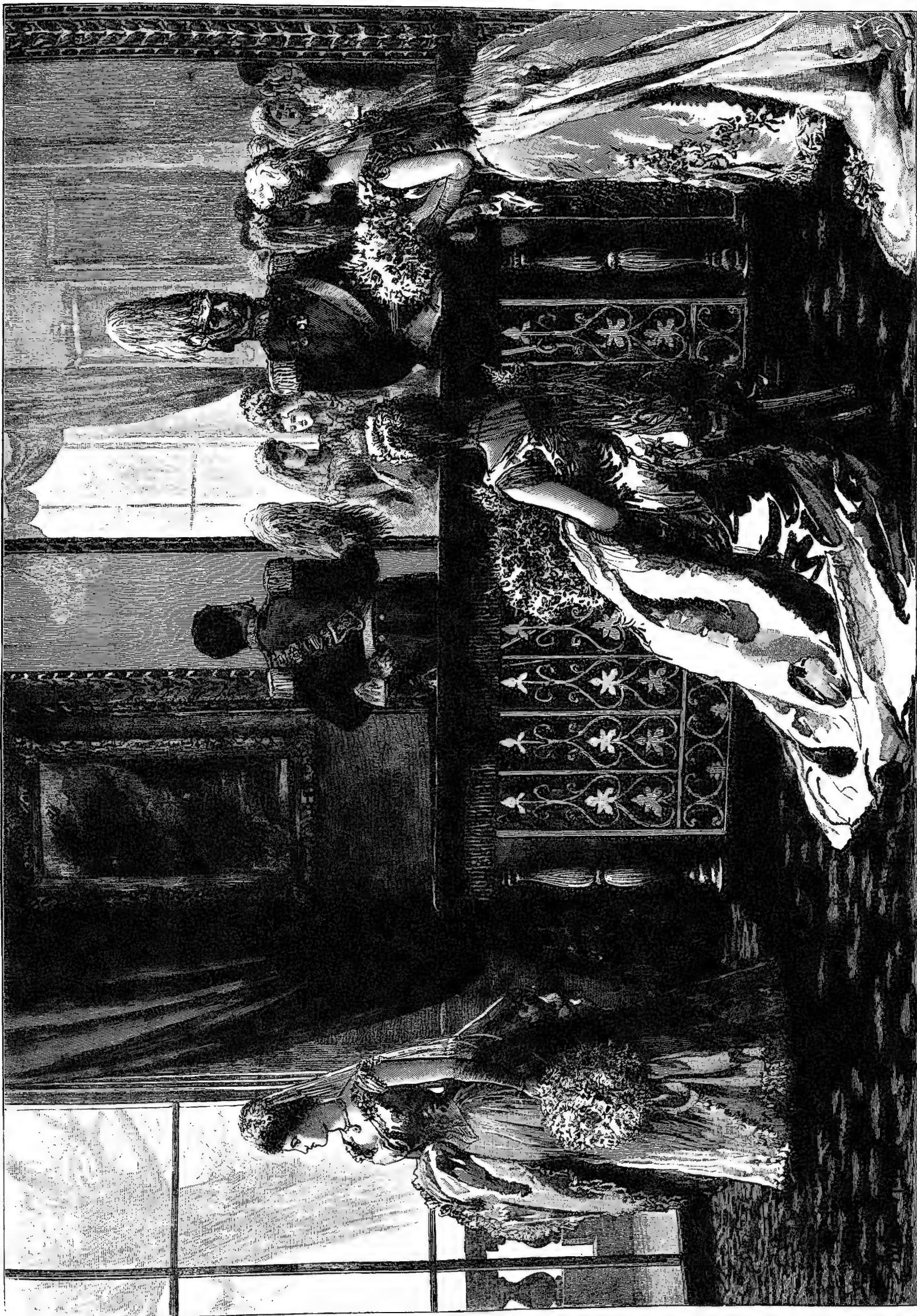
We must not omit to mention very pretty trimmings for a diaphanous evening dress trellis-work of flowers, which are made in sets for the skirt and bodice; for this style of trimming climbing plants are most suitable.

"A TRIP ON THE NILE" *

TRAVELLING on the Nile is no longer a pleasure confined to a few wealthy tourists. Personally conducted parties and a regular steamer service have reduced the difficulties and cost to small proportions, if they have robbed the historic river of that old-world calm and solitude which was once so great a charm. But the voyage in a dahabeah still remains the true way to see the Nile and the Egyptian people at their best, as Herr von Gonzenbach proves in his handsome volume. Sailing gently up the stream; mooring each night by the river-bank, with leisure to wander on shore so long as fancy dictates; surrounded and served by natives alone—the traveller in the dahabeah enjoys rare opportunities of studying Oriental life and customs in both their ancient and modern aspect. Herr von Gonzenbach, with three ladies and the Italian artist, Raffaello Mainella, whose graceful pencil embellishes nearly every page of the book, spent over three months of the winter of 1887-8 on the Nile in the *Sesostris*—a most luxurious vessel, with an exemplary crew. The party made the ordinary trip from Cairo to the Second Cataract, and met with no unusual adventures, but the daily events of their journey are recorded in a fresh, unaffected style, which makes the text eminently readable. It is only a brief diary, yet the writer understands how to bring out in relief the most salient features of the surrounding scenery and the antiquities of Father Nile. The travellers visited the relatives of their crew at the riverside villages, and thus enjoyed a peep into peaceful domestic existence, while they saw the opposite side of the picture in the various military camps, and admired the discipline of the native troops under British officers. Indeed, the *Sesostris* was one of the last vessels to pass the Second Cataract before the threatenings of the subsequent Dervish invasion checked further traffic.

Our illustrations give some idea how charmingly Signor Mainella depicts the voyage. He is as happy in seizing hasty picturesque views of Nile scenery and characteristic native portraits as in the more ambitious reproductions of the grand ruins and Oriental architecture in the towns. For instance, the donkey boys are amongst the most familiar figures of the national life—"a merry band of Achmeds, Mustaphas, and Alis, who called their donkeys by such modern names as 'Telegraph' or 'Number One,' and gabbed a kind of pigeon English without the slightest bashfulness." Or another well-known type is the sweet-seller at Abbassieh, the outlying suburb of Cairo, where the travellers witnessed the Fair of Muled-en-Nebbi, commemorating Mahomet's birthday. The sweet-sellers were in every street, surrounded by quaint red-and-white sugar figures representing European tourists and British soldiers in great variety. Every visitor to the Fair is bound by custom to take home some of these figures to his wives and family. In other drawings Signor Mainella reproduces scenes in Cairo itself, and it may be mentioned that the Mosque of Mohammed Ali—the founder of the present Khédivial family—shown in "The Mamelukes' Grave," stands close to the spot where the massacre of four hundred and eighty Mamelukes occurred in 1811, only one escaping by a perilous leap over the wall. A final word of praise is due both to the dainty tiny designs which border the text, and to Herr von Gonzenbach's photographs. Altogether the volume forms a most picturesque souvenir of the Land of the Pharaohs.

* "Nilfahrt" (Stuttgart, Deutsche Verlags-Anstalt).



A DRAWING-ROOM AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE
WAITING IN THE "PEN" BEFORE THE PRESENTATION TO HER MAJESTY



GERMANY continues greatly excited over the circumstances of Prince Bismarck's retirement. A perfect flood of revelations has poured forth respecting the relations between Emperor and Chancellor—besides recriminations which, to foreign observers, seem most undignified and damaging to both sides. Emperor William himself expressed only the greatest affection and esteem for the Prince in the two Imperial Orders accepting his resignation. He had hoped, said His Majesty, that there would have been no necessity for a separation during their lifetime, while he "regarded it as the most providential dispensation of his life that, on assuming the Government, he had the Prince by his side." As a sign of his lasting thanks, the Emperor creates Prince Bismarck a Field-Marshal and Duke of Lauenburg, and presents him with His Majesty's portrait. It is expected that, at his leave-taking of the Emperor, the Prince will decline the dukedom, as he refused repeatedly to receive that honour from William I. The Emperor's statement that he had failed to induce the Chancellor to retain office is contradicted flatly by the Prince's own organ, the *North German Gazette*, which states that no efforts of the kind were made. This is but one proof of the sore feeling which prevails among the Prince's supporters, and which proves distinctly that, whatever other causes existed, the foundation of the rupture between Monarch and Minister is the conflict of two strong wills on the mode of personal Government. For many years Prince Bismarck was virtually responsible only to himself, ruling as he pleased, so long as he yielded to William I. on military subjects. William II. thinks differently. He objected particularly to the old rule that members of the Cabinet should only communicate with the Crown through the Chancellor—a very awkward arrangement when the Prince was so often absent from Berlin for his health. When the Emperor wanted to know the details of Prince Bismarck's interview with Dr. Windthorst, rousing the Prince from his bed and requesting a report, this disagreement reached its height, and the resignation followed. General Caprivi, who succeeds the Prince as Chancellor, bears a curious physical resemblance to his predecessor, and is generally acknowledged to be the fittest man for his post. Although an able former Minister of Marine, he has not come prominently before the country, but both the Emperor and the ex-Chancellor had long recognised his talents. Like his father, Count Herbert Bismarck retires, being succeeded as Foreign Minister by Herr von Alvensleben, at present Minister at Brussels. Prince Bismarck has received innumerable messages of regret from influential foreign politicians, German Princes, and the Federal Council, yet, ungratefully enough, the Prussian Diet takes no notice of the matter. Both the Emperor and the new Chancellor are anxious to impress the Powers that no change will occur in the conduct of foreign policy, and Emperor William has given lengthy audiences to the various ambassadors to explain the situation. Nevertheless, AUSTRIA dreads that the Emperor may be drawn nearer to the Czar, while RUSSIA herself takes a gloomy view of the question, now that Prince Bismarck can no longer curb the Emperor's zeal. It is especially noted how Germany at present leans towards England—witness the elaborate welcome to the Prince of Wales, and the Emperor's reiterated declarations on the prospect of German and British unity. This cordiality arouses special jealousy in FRANCE, where, after abusing Prince Bismarck ever since the Franco-German War, politicians now turn round and laud him as the bulwark of peace.

Meanwhile, the Labour Conference has worked away steadily, and is expected to finish by to-day (Saturday). In the main, the discussions have been fruitful, but England will profit less than other countries, for her labour legislation has been taken as the pattern for future improvements. The Committees have decided in favour of Sunday rest, every workman to have at least every other Sunday free; that children must not work before they are twelve years old, and even then only six hours daily, and ten hours between the ages of fourteen and sixteen; that children may neither work at night, nor at any unhealthy occupation, nor in mines; and that women must not labour underground.

Domestic politics in FRANCE have settled down quietly, and, for the time, M. de Freycinet steers his Cabinet through calm waters. Even the rock ahead of the interpellation on the Turkish Commercial Treaty—which wrecked the Tirard Cabinet—was passed safely in the Chamber. The new Foreign Minister, M. Ribot, pointed out that the temporary agreement bound France only till the expiration of all commercial treaties in 1892. It would be most injudicious to offend the Porte, lest French interests should suffer in Turkey and Egypt, and "other nations" step in and profit—a significant hint respecting England. Accordingly, the Government carried the day by a handsome majority, as it was felt expedient to maintain any international engagement made by a previous Cabinet. The Newfoundland Fisheries caused no greater trouble, M. Ribot satisfying the House by repeating that only a temporary arrangement had been made. Public attention again reverts to the Duc d'Orléans, now that the Comtesse de Paris has gone to Clairvaux with her daughter and a perfect miniature Court. President Carnot intends to divert provincial sympathy from the Duc by making a series of State tours, beginning next month with the Mediterranean coast and Corsica. Meanwhile, M. Constans is planning the suppression of the host of small mutual betting agencies which abound throughout PARIS and encourage gambling amongst quiet and sober people. When a former Home Minister banished the bookmakers from the race-course he allowed these *pari mutuel* offices, in the hopes that public betting would be carried on honestly, whereas it has only become a wide-spread evil. The Ministry also must reconsider the prohibition to import live-stock, as butchers and tanners protest loudly against the injury to their business. Paris has been enlivened by the Governor suddenly mobilising some of the garrison to test their state of preparation—a division of cavalry and infantry being ready for the field under twenty-four hours. The most exciting Parisian topic, however, is the disappearance of the composer, M. Saint-Saëns, who has vanished since October, and gives no sign of life even at the production of his new opera *Ascanio*. He is an eccentric man, and was supposed to be at Tenerife for his health, but his family are becoming alarmed. *Ascanio*, which is founded on the story of Benvenuto Cellini, is a fair success. Another amusing dramatic novelty is a *revue* satirising the chief events of the season, *Les Mielles de l'Année*, by MM. Blum and Toché, at the Palais Royal.

SERBIA and BULGARIA are quarrelling vigorously over the Macedonian students who were invited to Belgrade to be educated by the Servian Government. Finding that they were being converted into Servians, the students persuaded the Bulgarian Agent to help them home; so the Servian Government demand the Agent's recall. Bulgaria threatens to break off diplomatic relations.—Affairs in CRETE seem a little more tranquil, except in the eastern part of the island, where the Mussulmans treat the Christians most brutally. The elections for the General Assembly take place next month; but the regulations afford the Turkish officials plenty of opportunity for coercing the voters. Further, Chakir Pasha cannot induce the Courts-Martial to show sufficient leniency towards the insurgents, so that the refugees are still disinclined to return.

The financial situation in INDIA is highly satisfactory, according to the Budget just presented to the Legislative Council. Instead of the deficit anticipated, the accounts for 1888-9 close with a surplus of Rs. 37,000; the surplus for the current year has increased from Rs. 106,300 to Rs. 2,733,200; and that for the coming year is estimated at Rs. 304,900. This favourable condition results both from the general growth of the Revenue, and from a temporary improvement in the opium trade, while the expenditure on the Army and special defence has decreased. Part of the surplus will go towards restoring the former famine insurance fund, and the only fresh taxation is an extra rupee per gallon on imported spirits, besides a duty on Indian brewed beer. Next year, however, the opium revenue will decline, and considerable sums are wanted for military expenses, including the Chin-Lushai Expedition. This Expedition has attained its object, for, on the British forces reaching the ridge commanding the Tashon Ywama, the chiefs at once entered into negotiations, and eventually accepted the British terms, agreeing to pay tribute, and a fine of 5,000 rupees. Brigadier-General Symons then turned back just in time, for the rains set in before he reached Haka, and the troops will now be withdrawn as soon as possible. Indeed, owing to the sickness, it is thought risky to leave any soldiers to garrison Haka. Colonel Tregear's forces are returning to Burma already. Major Gordon Cumming has been shot by the Chins, who harass the British greatly, so that another expedition will probably be sent next year to complete their subjugation. This week Bombay has been bidding goodbye to Prince Albert Victor, who was entertained at a series of festivities till he finally left India on Thursday amid most cordial farewells.

The proposed new Tariff law in the UNITED STATES meets with considerable opposition, and seems unlikely to pass in its present form. Very high protective duties are proposed in most cases, notably on tin plates, which are imported from England by the dealers in canned goods, and are never made in the States. This duty, it is believed, would encourage American manufacture, and keep at home four millions sterling now spent on English tin. By the by, the strikes of the British colliers and dock labourers have checked the imports of various chemicals, much disturbing the trade. The floods in the Mississippi valley subside gradually, but the Ohio valley now suffers, while on their side Kansas and Colorado are afflicted by prairie fires. Two well-known men have died, Mr. Schenck, formerly Minister to England, and General Crook, one of the most successful commanders in Indian warfare.

MISCELLANEOUS.—PORTUGAL has been pacified by hearing officially that the British maintain the *status quo* in EAST AFRICA, and have not occupied the contested territories on the Shire. The Portuguese in the colony show less good feeling, for the officers and crew of H.M.S. *Reindeer*, who went to Mozambique to fetch Consul Johnston to Zanzibar, were boycotted by all the shops, the owners stating that the Governor forbade them to sell anything to the English. It is reported that a Portuguese Customs official, Señor Castro, has been massacred with 300 natives near Lake Nyassa, in the territories of the Chief Mataca, south of the Rovuma River.—Official circles in RUSSIA are most wrathful at the accounts published abroad of the inhuman treatment of Siberian prisoners, and propose that during the summer foreign experts should accompany a Russian Commission to inspect the prisons and judge for themselves. Now the University students at St. Petersburg and Moscow have risen to demand more liberal regulations, causing serious disorders.—The Anti-Slavery Conference in BELGIUM will probably conclude its labours in three weeks' time.—EGYPT will endeavour afresh to induce France to accept the Conversion Scheme, now that a new French Cabinet governs. Famine in the Soudan continues so severe that the Egyptian Government will grant relief funds.



THE QUEEN is now at Aix-les-Bains. Before Her Majesty left Windsor for the Continent, the different members of the Royal Family went down to the Castle to bid her good-bye, the Princess of Wales and Princess Maud lunching with the Queen, while the Duchess of Albany and her children, and the Dukes of Edinburgh and Cambridge, spent the night at the Castle. Her Majesty also held the usual farewell Privy Council, and gave audience to Lord Salisbury to complete the formal directions for business to be carried on during her absence. Subsequently, the Queen pricked the list of Sheriffs for the year, and received the retiring Chinese Minister, who presented his letter of recall, emblazoned in gold upon a silken banner. On Saturday Countess Feodore Gleichen arrived, while Lord and Lady Wolseley and the Speaker and Mrs. Peel joined the Royal party at dinner. Next day Her Majesty, with Prince and Princess Henry, attended Divine Service in the private chapel, when the Dean of Windsor officiated, and Lord and Lady Wolseley again dined with the Royal Family. On Monday afternoon the Queen left Windsor with Prince and Princess Henry for Portsmouth, where the Royal party dined and slept on board the *Victoria and Albert*, which was moored in the stream, under the guard of ten-oared boats from the *Excellency*. The Royal vessel left early on Friday morning, escorted by a flotilla of yachts, and after a rough passage of six hours reached Cherbourg, the British Consul and French officials greeting Her Majesty in the harbour. After dining on board, the Royal travellers left in the evening by special train for Paris, where they joined the Lyons Railway without entering the city, and arrived at Aix on Wednesday afternoon. Aix was gaily decorated for their arrival, and the local officials and English community welcomed the Royal party at the station, whence they drove to the Villa Victoria. Her Majesty will remain at Aix for a month, and may probably visit the Grand Duke of Hesse at Darmstadt on her way home. The Queen travels as Countess of Balmoral, and is accompanied by the Duke of Rutland as Minister-in-Attendance, while Lord Lytton joins the party on April 7th. Her Majesty's birthday is to be kept on Wednesday, May 21.

The Prince of Wales has been entertained at Berlin with great ceremony. His movements being described in "Our Illustrations," it may simply be mentioned here that the Prince and Prince George stayed a week with Emperor William, and yesterday (Friday) they would leave for Coburg to attend the confirmation of Prince Alfred of Edinburgh to-morrow (Sunday). On Monday the Prince goes to Cannes for Easter, while Prince George returns home to take command of the *Thrush*. Emperor William has appointed Prince Albert Victor honorary Major in the Blücher Hussars, and Prince George an honorary captain in the Queen of England's Dragoon Guards.—The Princess of Wales and her daughters remain in town, and on Saturday night dined with Sir Charles and Lady Hallé, to meet several well-known musicians and enjoy an *impromptu* concert. Next day the Princesses went to church, and on Monday they visited the French Gallery and Messrs. Tooth and McLean's Galleries.

The Duke of Edinburgh rejoined his wife and family at Coburg on Sunday.—The Duchess of Albany on Tuesday opened the annual Loan Exhibition of Pictures at St. Jude's Schoolrooms, Whitechapel. The Duchess has the children of Prince and Princess Henry of Battenberg staying with her at Claremont during their parents' absence.—The King of the Belgians arrived in London on Wednesday to spend

a few days.—The Grand Duke and Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz are staying with the Duke and Duchess of Teck.—Prince Christian has returned to England.



M. DE GREEF.—A successful *début* has been made at the Popular Concerts by the Belgian pianist, M. Arthur de Greef, concerning whom, of late, we have heard so many flattering reports from the Continent. Although it would hardly be possible to pass definite judgment upon the new-comer after hearing him only in Mendelssohn's *Variations Sérieuses*, which he performed on Saturday, and some variations by Saint-Saëns on a ballet air in Gluck's *Alceste*, and Chopin's Scherzo in B flat minor (with the same composer's Valse in D flat for an *encore*), which he played on Monday, there seems little doubt that his Continental reputation has not been exaggerated. He is a pianist of the graceful and artistic rather than the ultra-vigorous school, he has an excellent touch, his execution is practically perfect, and his chord-playing alone would form a valuable lesson to students. M. de Greef's success in short was immediate and indisputable, and although we probably have not yet had sufficient opportunity to appreciate the talents of a performer who is said to be the master of a great variety of styles, and especially of the classical and the romantic, yet that he will take a high position amongst pianists in this country seems certain. M. de Greef is a comparatively young man, as he was born at Louvain only twenty-seven years ago. At nine he gained a pianoforte scholarship at the Brussels Conservatoire, where he was placed under Gevaert for composition, and for piano under the late Louis Brassin, whose excellent method he seems to have adopted, and whom eventually he succeeded as principal pianoforte professor at Brussels. M. de Greef's more recent successes have been gained in Norway, where he was warmly championed by Edvard Grieg, and in Paris, where he has been giving a series of recitals this spring.

"FRANCISCUS."—Until the production on Tuesday by Miss Holland's Choir at Westminster Town Hall of his oratorio *Franciscus*, few of the London public had probably heard even of the name of M. Edgar Tinel. The composer, whose biography will not be found in any of our dictionaries of musicians, was born on March 27th, 1854, at Sinay. His father was an organist, and Edgar Tinel became a pupil at the Brussels Conservatoire, for pianoforte of Brassin, and for composition of Gevaert and Kufferath. In 1877 he took the prize of Rome for a Flemish cantata, and he subsequently became a prolific composer. His oratorio *Franciscus* was originally produced in August, 1888, at Mechlin, and it has since been performed several times with success in Brussels. It is set to a Flemish poem by L. de Koninck, based on the "Call" of St. Francis of Assisi. The work is almost entirely for chorus, the only soloist (excepting one or two very subsidiary characters) being St. Francis himself. We are first introduced to the gallant knight when he is living his gay, careless, worldly life. The chorus play the part of narrators, the tenors—interrupted from time to time by choruses of maidens, youths, ladies, and guests—giving an account of the brilliant festival held by Count Francis at Assisi. Part of the *fête* consists of a series of dances, in the midst of which the Queen of the Revels does homage to her host. Here also Francis sings the "Ballad of Poverty," or rather the lay in which is described the victory of a young knight over the giant, and the rescue of a fair damsel from the giant's castle. Night falls, the chorus sing a serenade, the watchman goes his rounds, and the knight is sleeping when the voice is heard from heaven, and St. Francis is "called." The Saint responds, and as the chorus of angels registers his vow the first part ends. The second part opens with an allegorical quartet descriptive of the conflict between the Spirits of Good and Evil. It is followed by a lengthy song, in which St. Francis rejects the temptations of his former worldly companions, and declares himself the Bride of Poverty. The good spirits thereupon proclaim victory, and a celestial chorus sing a song of rejoicing. Sir Francis's followers soon number full 50,000, and at this point the Saint himself, accompanied from time to time by his disciples, sings a paraphrase of his famous "Hymn of the Sun and Moon." The last scene of all deals with the Saint's death, the "Lux Aeterna" of the Franciscan monks, the funeral march and chorus of the Maidens, and the final chorus, in which the people give glory to God for the victory gained by Poverty over Sin. As the orchestral accompaniments, which are obviously of a highly important character, were played on a pianoforte—an expedient hopelessly insufficient to give an adequate idea of the necessary orchestral colouring and contrasts—and as the numerous choral narratives designed to be sung by a large body of tenors were attempted by a few amateurs, who did not even have the benefit of a conductor's direction, it would not be fair to judge the oratorio by the performance on Tuesday. Under the circumstances its most effective features were the dances and the tenor-song of Francis in the first part sung by Mr. W. F. Packer. The pianoforte part was capably played by Miss Holland herself, who also was responsible for an excellent translation of the libretto.

CONCERTS (VARIOUS).—Beethoven's *Equales* for the curious combination of four trombones, written as an introduction to the service at Linz Cathedral on All Souls' Day, 1812, were performed at a private concert given by the Wind Instrument Society last week. Apart from their curiosity these *Equales* are interesting enough. Two of them, indeed, were adapted by Seyfried to words from the *Miserere*, and were performed at Beethoven's funeral.—At the Crystal Palace, on Saturday, Sir Charles Hallé made his first appearance for many years at Sydenham, and his last appearance there prior to his Australian visit. He played Beethoven's C minor concerto (with Moscheles' cadenza) and solos by Schubert and Mendelssohn.—At the Royal College Concert last week the students under Mr. Henry Holmes performed Mendelssohn's *Scotch* symphony, Wagner's *Faust* overture, and other works.—At the Highbury Philharmonic Concert, on Monday, an excellent programme included Mendelssohn's *Loengesang*, Dr. Mackenzie's *Pibroch*, played by Mr. Betjemann, and a new chorus by his son, entitled "The Song of the Western Men," set to the famous Trelawney war song of the Cornishmen.—On Saturday Mr. T. Sharples, a sixteen years old organist, and the youngest F.C.O., made his *début* at the Crystal Palace, and gave a capital performance of Mendelssohn's first organ sonata in F minor, Bach's organ fugue in A minor, and other works.—Miss Agnes Zimmermann gave a pianoforte recital on Tuesday with a well-diversified programme, including Beethoven's early sonata in C, Chopin's "Funeral March" sonata, works by Bach, Leo, Rameau, Schütt, Hans Seeling, and others.—Concerts have likewise been given by 1,400 singers from the London Sunday Schools, the Windsor and Eton Choral Society (who performed Sullivan's *Golden Legend* in celebration of their fiftieth anniversary), Mr. Edgar Wharton, Mr. Hutchinson, Mr. Stephen Kemp, Miss Hanbury, and Mr. and Mrs. Pertwee, Miss F. B. Taylor, Miss Aungier, and many others.

NOTES AND NEWS.—The work chosen for the opening of the Carl Rosa opera season at Drury Lane on Saturday next, is Mr. Farnie's English version of Gounod's *Romeo et Juliette*, which had not previously been performed in London.—Sir Charles Hallé's

new series of Orchestral Concerts will be given at St. James's Hall on November 14th, 28th, December 12th, January 9th, 23rd, February 20th.—The Bristol Orpheus Glee Society will come specially to London to give a concert on April 26th.—A new club, called the "Ballad Singers," has been started for the purpose of giving concerts at the Royal Society of British Artists, Suffolk Street.—M. Saint-Silens' new opera, *Ascanio*, based upon an apocryphal story in which Benvenuto Cellini and various personages of the Court of François I. figure, has been produced at the Paris Grand Opéra. Opinions as to the music seem to be divided.—There are nearly twenty candidates for the Gresham Musical Professorship. Each will have to deliver a probationary lecture.—Sir Charles and Lady Hallé entertained at dinner, on Saturday evening, the Princess of Wales and Princesses Maud and Victoria. After dinner, the host and hostess, joined by Dr. Joachim and Signor Piatti, performed a programme of music.

GENERAL SIR DANIEL LYSONS, G.C.B.

WHOSE appointment as Constable of the Tower, in succession to the late Lord Napier of Magdala, was announced this month, is a son of the late Rev. Daniel Lysons, F.R.S., of Hempsted Court, Gloucester. He was born in 1816, and educated at Shrewsbury School, and in 1834 he entered the Army, joining the First Royals. Promotion did not come quickly to him, by any means. It was ten years before he became captain, and eight more before he gained his majority. Thenceforward, however, service and honours followed thick upon him. He served throughout the Crimean War, and became Lieutenant-Colonel in 1854, and Colonel the year after. In 1861, when the Trent affair threatened danger, he was sent to



GENERAL SIR DANIEL LYSONS, G.C.B.
Constable of H.M. Tower

organise the militia of Canada, and for six years remained in the country as Deputy Quartermaster-General. Returning home, he was in 1858 appointed (being now a Major-General) to command a brigade at Malta. He afterwards held similar appointments at Aldershot and in the North of England. From 1876 to 1880 he was Quartermaster-General to the Forces, and from 1880 to 1883 he commanded the Aldershot division. He became Lieutenant-General in 1877, and full General two years later. Sir Daniel married first in 1856 Harriet Sophia, who died in 1864, daughter of Charles Bridges, Esq., of Court House, Overton, Hants; and secondly, in 1865, Anna Sophia Biscoe, daughter of the Rev. Robert Tritton, of Morden, Surrey.—Our portrait is from a photograph by Done and Ball, 12, Baker Street, W.



THEATRES

IN dealing with Sir John Vanbrugh's comedy of *The Relapse*, Mr. Buchanan has gone even farther than his predecessor Sheridan in supplementing the main element of the story of the original piece. *The Tomboy*, produced at a *matinée* at the VAUDEVILLE last week, is, as its name indicates, confined to the story of Miss Hoyden's lovers, Lord Foppington and his brother Tom Fashion, and ends with the triumph of the latter in securing the hand of Sir Tunbelly Clumsy's wild colt of a daughter, whom he has wooed in his brother's name. Out of these materials a piece almost purely farcical as been constructed, and a great deal of rough sort of entertainment provided for the audience. Mr. Buchanan has not treated Vanbrugh with any particular reverence; nor is that a thing to be deprecated as it might be if the author of *The Relapse* had been as great a master of dialogue as the author of *The Way of the World*. It is not a very extravagant compliment to say that Mr. Buchanan's dialogue which, save some of the best passages of the original, has been substituted, entails no loss, while it suits better the purposes of the adaptor. Mr. Buchanan is further to be credited with one or two ingenious new incidents—that for example of making Tom Fashion assume the foppish aspect of his brother in support of his counter charge that it is his brother who is the imitator and impostor. The idea of treating his lordship as a lunatic, and feigning that he has found himself in a madhouse, serves still more the farcical objects of the piece, and gives to Miss Winifred Emery further opportunities for the development of Miss Hoyden's ceaseless tricks and wayward humours. If to make audiences laugh is the chief end of farce, then never was greater success achieved than by the scenes in which this clever young lady appears. Mr. Thomas Thorne, on the other hand, is ill-suited to sustain the gay and superfine traditions of Cibber's Lord Foppington. The rest of

the piece was fairly well played; Mr. Gillmore making a lively and gallant Tom Fashion, Mr. F. Thorne a sturdy Sir Tunbelly, and Mr. Cyril Maude a sprightly Lorry. *The Tomboy* is repeated this week at a *matinée*; but there are as yet no indications of its being promoted to the evening bill.

Mr. Charles Wyndham had nothing fresher to present at the CRITERION on Saturday than *David Garrick*; but, on the other hand, it was abundantly evident that nothing fresher was needed to secure this popular actor and Miss Mary Moore a full audience and a cordial welcome on their return from America. Mr. Wyndham played with even more than his usual force and finish, and was evidently—his cheery speech would indeed have sufficed to show as much—in good health and high spirits. Mr. Wyndham and Miss Moore received on the occasion the unusual compliment of a splendid bouquet thrown by the hand of the Princess Mary, Duchess of Teck, who, with friends and members of her family, occupied a side box.

The author of the new comedy entitled *Number Two*, brought out at the VAUDEVILLE on Monday afternoon, had prepared an elaborate playbill, on which every personage was not only named but described. Thus Larry O'Larrigan was introduced as "the lady-killer of Bogmaclosky;" Harry Brompton as a gentleman "eligible for breach-of-promise penalties," and so on to the end. The return to this old-fashioned and puerile device did not augur well for the author's judgment; and his comedy, unfortunately, afforded further evidence in the same direction. *Number Two* proved to be a rather incoherent series of extravagantly farcical scenes. It was preceded by a little drama in verse, based on classical models, entitled *An Iromeda*, in which the authoress, Miss Rose Seaton, showed some declamatory power.

A dramatic version of Mr. Rider Haggard's *Jess* was produced at the ADELPHI on Tuesday afternoon, in which Miss Eweretta Lawrence, author of the play conjointly with Mr. J. J. Bisgood, enacted the part of the heroine. Unfortunately, owing partly to ineffective handling, the strongest situations of the original story failed to impress so vividly as might have been expected; but the play, nevertheless, interested the audience, and the performance presented at least one admirable piece of acting in the case of Mr. Julian Cross's Hans Coetzee.

Besides the evening performance of *Jim the Penman*, in which Lady Monckton and Mr. Arthur Dacre will open the season at the new RICHMOND Theatre, on Easter Monday, Mr. Horace Lennard has arranged for an inaugural performance on the afternoon of that day. It will be of a more miscellaneous kind, and will include a prologue or address written for the occasion, which Mrs. Langtry has undertaken to deliver.

A number of friends and admirers of Mr. and Mrs. Kendal, a large proportion being ladies, have formed a Committee with a view to organise a "welcome home" for these popular performers on their return from the United States. The ceremony will take place at the Hôtel Métropole, on the 29th of June.

Two French dramatists of repute are reported to have completed a drama entitled *Stanley*, which deals, we need hardly say, with the great African explorer's recent adventures.

Cerise et Cit is the title of the new farcical comedy by Mrs. Musgrave, author of *Our Flat*, which Mr. William Greet will produce at a *matinée* at the PRINCE OF WALES's on April 17th. It is stated to be a satire upon aristocratic ladies who turn milliners.

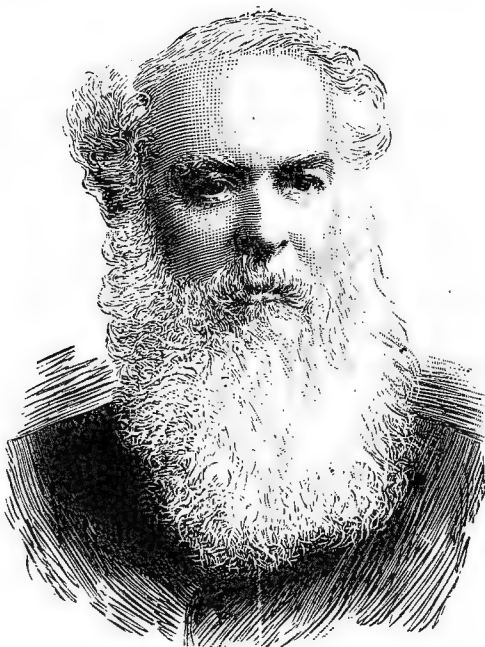
It is understood that Messrs. Sims and Pettitt's romantic drama, now performing at the ADELPHI, will give way, some time after the Easter holidays, to a revival of that famous old Adelphi piece, *The Green Bushes*. Miss Mary Rorke is to play the late Madame Celeste's great part of Miami, the Indian girl.

Monday next will find an unusually large number of our theatres closed in recognition of Passion Week. Some reopen on or before Saturday; but others propose to keep their doors closed till Easter Monday.

The principal novelties in preparation for Easter are *A Village Priest*, which Mr. Beerbohm Tree proposes to produce at the HAYMARKET on Thursday next; and *Dick Venables*, the new romantic drama by Mr. Arthur Law, with which Mr. Willard will reopen the SHAFESBURY on the following Saturday evening.

SIR R. PALMER HARDING

WHO, having attained the age of sixty-nine, is just about to retire from his position as Chief Official Receiver in the Bankruptcy Department of the Board of Trade, was, on the evening of Saturday, March 22nd, entertained at a banquet at the Hôtel Métropole, by the Official Receivers of London and the Provinces. Sir M. Hicks-Beach took the chair, and, in proposing the health of their guest, said that he had been the architect of his own fortune, and that to him was largely due the success which had attended the working of Mr. Chamberlain's Bankruptcy Act. At the outset this



SIR ROBERT PALMER HARDING
Chief Official Receiver in the Bankruptcy Department

Act was not well received by the public, and was particularly objectionable to the profession, but this hostility was gradually effaced by Sir R. P. Harding's judicious management, aided, as he was, by an admirable staff of subordinates. Mr. Harding, who was recently knighted in recognition of his valuable services, began practice in 1847, and founded the well-known firm of Harding, Whinney, and Co. He has been prominent in bankruptcy business for over five-and-twenty years. In 1864 he was appointed a Com-

missioner to investigate the working of the Bankruptcy Act. In 1866 he was engaged in the liquidation of the firm of Overend, Guernsey, and Co. He took an active part in forming the Institute of Accountants in England, and last year joined Sir W. Mackinnon and other friends in founding the Imperial British East Africa Company.—Our engraving is from a photograph by Vandyk, 125, Gloucester Road, Queen's Gate, S.W.



SERRAVALLO

RIPE WILD STRAWBERRIES were gathered near Torquay last week.

PRE-VICTORIAN GOLD COINS will no longer be current after Monday next. Fully three millions are supposed to be in circulation.

THE FAMOUS DIAMOND-CUTTING ESTABLISHMENTS at Amsterdam are closing one after another, owing to the rise in the price of raw diamonds. Ten thousand Jews were employed in this industry, and 7,000 are now out of work.

M. SARDOU, the well-known French dramatist, has caught the whooping-cough, and is so ill with that infantile disorder that he cannot finish the drama, *Cleopatra*, which he was preparing for Madame Sarah Bernhardt to produce in Paris this spring.

INFLUENZA has broken out in New Zealand. The malady first appeared in Dunedin, where four hundred cases occurred in two days, and it has also spread to Wellington. Happily, only a mild form prevails, as in India. Now the influenza has travelled across the Pacific to Victoria, while it has appeared simultaneously on the East African coast, cases being reported among the British fleet at Zanzibar. Speaking of epidemics, an outbreak of Egyptian ophthalmia affects one of the barracks at Vienna, where over a hundred soldiers are suffering severely. They have been put in quarantine to prevent the disease spreading among the garrison.

JUSTICE WAS DEALT OUT AT RAILROAD SPEED at some recent criminal sessions at Rockhampton, Queensland. The Judge was in a hurry to be off, and fairly scrambled through the cases. At one time two juries were out simultaneously, considering their verdicts, and as all the jurymen were exhausted, the Judge ordered the doors of the Court to be closed and impounded every person in the audience who was qualified to serve. Even then, some of the jurors were obliged to serve for nearly thirty-six hours at a stretch, and the indefatigable Judge worked throughout the night, while many of the jurors dropped asleep on their benches during his addresses.

EXECUTION BY ELECTRICITY has been declared legal in New York State, after months of argument. The counsel for Kemmler, the first criminal condemned under the new law, pleaded that this novel mode of inflicting capital punishment was contrary to the State Constitution, and carried his case from Court to Court till the final authority decided against him. Accordingly Kemmler will be executed, as well as five others who have been condemned since his trial. The new law forbids any account of the execution being published, so the New York journals are planning how to evade this prohibition on the plea of the great public interest of the experiment.

LONDON MORTALITY continues to decrease. The deaths last week numbered 1,637 against 1,771 during the previous seven days, being a decline of 134, and 231 below the average, the death-rate going down to 10.3 per 1,000. Fatal cases of diseases of the respiratory organs diminished to 381—a fall of 66, and 121 below the average, but the influenza casualties advanced to 17 from 11 in the preceding week. There were 76 deaths from whooping-cough (a decrease of 10), 45 from measles (an increase of 10), 23 from diphtheria (a decline of 2, but 8 above the average), 14 from diarrhoea and dysentery (similar to last week), 11 from scarlet fever (a fall of 7, and 12 below the average), and 7 from enteric fever (a rise of 4). Different forms of violence caused 49 deaths. There were 2,534 births registered—an decrease of 173, and 306 under the usual return.

THE STANLEY AND AFRICAN EXHIBITION at the Victoria Gallery was opened to the public on Monday. The private view took place on Saturday evening, the Committee inviting a host of African authorities and literary and artistic celebrities to a Conversation. The arrangement of the Exhibition follows the plan we mentioned some weeks ago, and brings Central Africa vividly before the visitor, from the moment he enters through the imitation native village palisade of tree-stems. Relics of past and present explorers combine with all kinds of articles illustrating African life and customs. The scenery and inhabitants are represented by pictures and by models of an explorer's camp, a lion's den, native groups, collections of *fauna* and *flora*, and so forth. The implements of the cruel slave traffic and of savage warfare are shown side by side with exhibits illustrating missionary effort; and portraits, maps, &c. further interest the student of the ways and customs of the Dark Continent. Mr. Stanley leaves Egypt on Easter Monday, after receiving an Arabic diploma from the Egyptian Geographical Society.

PRINCE BISMARCK'S HOME AT FRIEDRICHSDORF, where the ex-Chancellor now retires to lead the simple life of a country gentleman, is a most secluded spot, though only an hour distant from Hamburg by express train. The estate is surrounded by forest land—the Sachsenwald—so little frequented that the deer are quite tame, and scarcely pay attention to the train rushing by. Little of the estate is visible from the railway but thick underwood, with an occasional glimpse of the narrow river Au, covered with reeds, which turns the Prince's sawmills. The house lies to the right of the line, but is hidden from the rail by a high red-brick wall which also borders the main road, while the river and hedges close in the two remaining sides. Originally Friedrichsdorf was a hunting lodge, built in 1763 by Count Frederick of Lippe-Sternberg, and later it became an inn, called Frascati, where the Hamburgers flocked for picnics on holidays. When William I. presented the estate to his Minister, Prince Bismarck added to the house, but kept the main building intact. It is a two-storeyed edifice, painted light yellow, the Prince's apartments being on the ground-floor, while the rooms upstairs are occupied by the Princess and the Countess Rantzau, the Prince and Princess's only daughter, with her three little boys. Handsome shrubs and a fine pine-tree are planted in front of the house, the River Au running at the foot of the grounds, and forming a tiny waterfall. Prince Bismarck has no near neighbours except in the little village of Friedrichsdorf, with its inn and a few scattered houses inhabited by foresters, postal and railway officials, the workmen at the saw-mills with their families, a tailor, a blacksmith, and a miller. The only important personage is the head forester of the Sachsenwald, who is Mayor of the village and the manager of Schwarzenbeck—another of Prince Bismarck's small properties which lies close by, like the farms and pastures of Silk and Schönhausen. The Prince enjoys talking local gossip with the forester, inquiring anxiously whether the cattle thrive in the meadows, or whether the wood-cutting season has been profitable. Princess Bismarck would often say at the Parliamentary receptions, "My husband takes more real interest in a turnip than in all your politics," and the Prince has now the opportunity of proving the truth of this wifely criticism.



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THE TURF.—Though the weather was not very propitious, and the fields were not large, the numerous spectators who assisted at the inaugural meeting of the Hurst Park Club last week enjoyed some very good sport. The most important race on the first day was the Hampton Court Handicap Steeplechase, in which the veteran Gamecock finished alone. A nasty collision caused him to walk quite lame to the paddock, and, it was feared, would spoil his chance of the Grand National. Other races on this day fell to Harlow and Lordington, while, on Thursday, Ireland and Willie Blair were among the winners, the chief of whom, however, was Benburb, which took the Hurst Park Hurdle race for the Duke of Beaufort.

At the Grand Military Meeting, held at Sandown on Friday and Saturday, Captain Orr-Ewing rode his Tycoon and Beacon to victory in Hunters' Steeplechases, while the Grand Military Gold Cup fell to Lord Annaly's Lady Sarah, ridden by Captain Little.

On Monday the flat-racing season opened at Lincoln. T. Loates secured the opening race on Mr. Maple's Normandy—a good omen for his success this season. Young Hermit was the first two-year-old to secure winning brackets in 1890, and the Bathany Stakes fell to Sir R. Jardine's Pilgrim. Weldon rode a couple of winners. Next day the Brocklesby Stakes was the most important event. In this Simonian was the winner, and by his success credited his owner, Col. North, with something like 10,000. Mr. Abington's Macuncas was second, and the Duke of Portland's Charm third. On Wednesday the first of the great handicaps of the year, the Lincolnshire, was decided. Sweetbriar at the last moment yielded the first place in the betting-market to that arch-deceiver, Danby Jale, who seems to create as much misplaced loyalty as The Baron used to do. At any rate, he once more failed to justify his position, and the race fell to Mr. J. O'Neill's The Rejected. Shimmer was second, and Lord George third. The winner was ridden by Rickaby.

FOOTBALL.—Preston North End made certain of the League Championship on Saturday, when Everton succumbed to West Bromwich Albion. Queen's Park revenged themselves on the Corinthians for their defeat earlier in the season; Scotland, as usual, beat Wales, and the London Caledonians won the Middlesex Cup, beating Crouch End in the final. St. Bartholomew's beat St. Thomas's in the final tie of the Inter-Hospital Cup. To-day (Saturday) the chief match of the season takes place at the Oval, where Blackburn Rovers and Sheffield United meet in the final of the Association Cup.—No Rugby matches of importance have occurred since we last wrote.

ATHLETIC SPORTS.—Cambridge, as was generally anticipated, easily defeated Oxford at the Queen's Club on Tuesday, gaining six events to three. The best performance was Pollock-Hill's, who took the mile for the Dark Blues in 4 min. 21 3-5 sec., a record for the University Sports, but the high jump, long jump, and quarter-mile

were all above the average.—A very interesting contest was the amateur twenty miles race, held at Stamford Bridge on Saturday. This attracted nearly thirty runners, including Kibblewhite, Parry, and Morton. The last-named eventually won in the record time of 1 hour 52 min. 51 1-5th secs. Parry was second, and nine others went the whole distance in less than two hours and a quarter.

BILLIARDS.—Roberts, who was just defeated by Richards last week on a championship table, but who beat his victor at pyramids, is now playing Peall. At the Aquarium, Cook, who won one and lost one out of his two matches with Taylor last week, is playing, spot-barred, against Coles, who is allowed thirty spots in a break.

MISCELLANEOUS.—A description of the University Boat Race will be found among "Our Illustrations."—For the fourth year in succession, E. W. Lewis has secured the Hyde Park Covered Court Championship. E. G. Meers was the runner-up.—At Lacrosse, West London beat Snaresbrook in the final tie for the South of England Challenge Flags.



THE DEATH, in his seventy-seventh year, is announced of the Hon. and Rev. Francis R. Grey, youngest brother of the present Earl Grey, and son of the Earl Grey of Reform Bill celebrity. In 1840 he married Lady Elizabeth Howard, daughter of the sixth Earl of Carlisle, and in 1842 he was appointed Rector of Morpeth, a living, the gross annual value of which is 1,286*l.*, and the patronage of which is vested in the Earls of Carlisle. An Honorary Canon of Newcastle and a Chaplain to the Bishop of the Diocese, Mr. Grey was an advanced, and for many years an active, High Churchman.

THE VALUE of 100*l.* of tithe has fallen since 1887 from 87*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.* to 78*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.*, and it is not expected that any speedy improvement in it will be effected by legislation. An increasing number of clerical incomes are thus brought into the category of those which may be legitimately supplemented out of the ordinary funds of the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy. Hitherto, sufferers in this way have been aided by grants from the Clergy Distress Fund, originated as an emergency-measure by that Corporation in 1887, which has already expended in relief from that source 39,500*l.* It is now intended to aid them from the Corporation's ordinary fund, to increase which an appeal to Churchmen is consequently made. The Archbishop of Canterbury has set an example by offering to subscribe to it 300*l.*, in annual payments of 100*l.* for the next three years. The Distress Fund is henceforth to be devoted exclusively to aid the sufferers of loss from glebe, a loss which is diminishing in acuteness.

THE DEATH, in his sixty-third year, is announced of Dr. Gray, for many years Chaplain at Canton, and afterwards Archdeacon of South China, author of a valuable work on China; also, in his eighty-seventh year, of one of the oldest clergymen of the Established Church, the Rev. Christopher Bowen, father of Lord Justice Bowen.

THE "TABLET" is "asked to state" that each of the intending pilgrims to the Holy Land will shortly receive a paper containing hints as to clothing and outfit. The inclusive charge for the journey (first-class) will be 50*l.* 15*s.* Up to the present time sixty-five persons—twenty ladies, twenty-five laymen, and twenty priests—have announced their intention of making the pilgrimage.

MISCELLANEOUS.—The leading clergy and laity of the Diocese of London are raising a fund—300*l.* have been already subscribed—to present Bishop Temple with a pastoral staff, a design for which has been furnished by Sir A. Blomfield, architect of the Church House, and himself the son of a former Bishop of London.—The Bishop of Norwich has proposed for discussion by the Ruri-Decanal Chapters in his Diocese the question, "How can we best provide instruction and recreation for young men in towns and villages in winter and summer?"—Dr. Saumarez Smith has been elected Bishop of Sydney and Primate of Australia.—A fund is being raised for an Oxford memorial to the late Mr. Aubrey Moore, as teacher and thinker, partly to procure a portrait of him for presentation to Keble College, but mainly to establish a theological studentship bearing his name, to be held by Oxford graduates, members of the Church of England.—The contract for the demolition, for reasons already detailed in this column, of Whitefield's Tabernacle, Tottenham Court Road, having been signed, it will be razed to the ground in a month, and the building on its site of a more extended edifice will then be begun.

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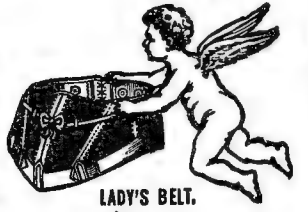
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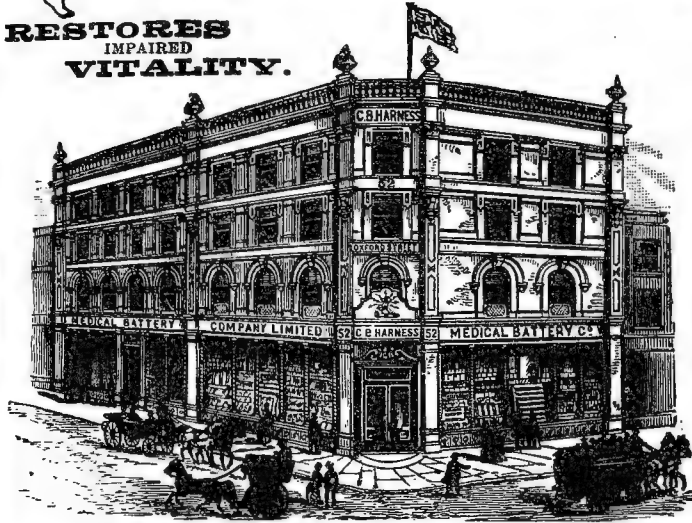
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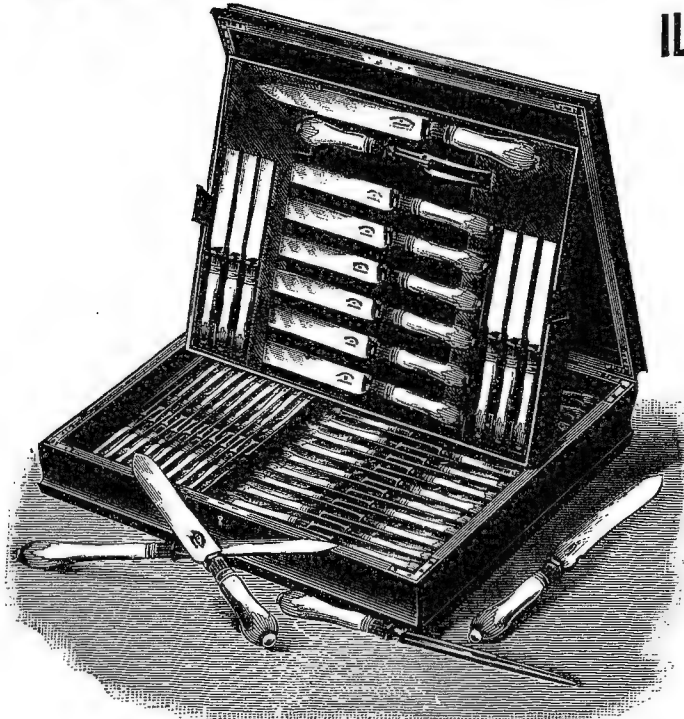
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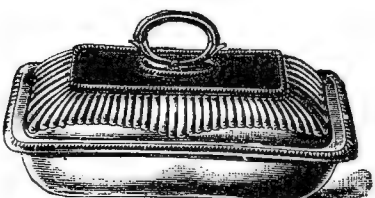
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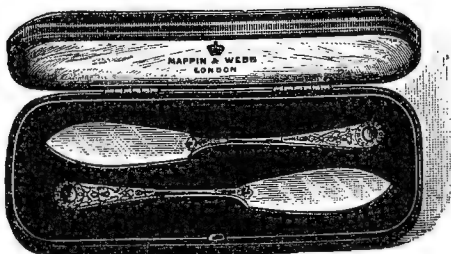
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PLYMOUTH.—We are asked to point out that the Royal Show will be held here at the end of June, that the entries in the

ii.

Mr. W. B. Wollen has done better things than his "Capture of French Guns at Waterloo," hanging at the end of the Gallery. The men and horses are vigorous in action and well designed, but the composition is confused, the handling loose, and the effect flimsy. Mr. W. H. Weatherhead's large and carefully finished picture representing women and children wearily waiting for any sign of the missing boats, wants vitality and dramatic interest. The variety and tragic intensity of expression, for which the subject affords ample scope, are apparently not within his range. The figures however are true types of English sea-coast character, natural in their attitudes, and extremely well grouped. On the

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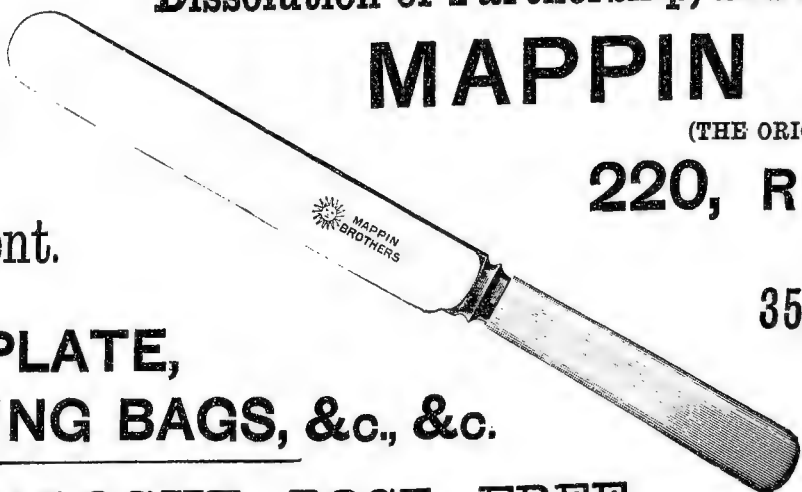
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same wall are an excellent little study of a lithe leopard in his native forest, "Romp," by Mr. J. T. Nettleship, a small view of "Lincoln," suffused by early morning light, by Mr. Harry Hine, in his usual dexterous but somewhat mannered style, and two capital landscape sketches by Mr. A. W. Weedon. Although it will not bear close examination, Mr. Otto Sinding's large picture, "The Fugitive," showing an armed man galloping through a rocky defile by twilight, is attractive when seen from a distance by reason of its well balanced light and shade and low-toned harmony of colour. Mr. John White's view of a village street on a sunny afternoon with characteristic figures, "Apple O!" is a faithful and thoroughly artistic picture of English rural life; so also, in a different way, is Mr. Yeend King's "A Foraging Party," representing a flock of geese waddling through a picturesque old farmyard.

In his large picture "B.C. 85," representing Druidical priests performing some religious rite in a forest glade, Mr. W. W. Collins shows originality as well as a great deal of technical skill. It in no way reminds us of the work of any other artist. The figures, in various well-chosen attitudes, are well grouped, and the landscape is in excellent keeping with them. In the East Gallery also hangs an excellent picture of an aged Dutch woman, seated in her cottage home, by Mr. Hugh Carter—one of the best of many that he has produced, in subject, sentiment, and manner of treatment, strongly resembling the work of Israels. A striking contrast to these works is seen in Mr. F. M. Evans's very realistic "When Jack's at Home." The figures here are true types of commonplace character, but without expression, and arranged apparently without any thought of balance of composition or harmony of line. Mr. W. H. Pike's "Corner of the

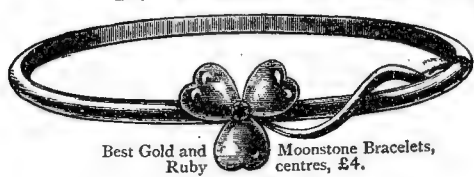
Fish Market, Venice," with many characteristic and well-grouped figures, though true in local colour and animated in design, shows signs of haste and carelessness, and, from a purely technical point of view, is much inferior to the little Venetian scene that he exhibited here last year. Mr. C. M. Grierson is seen to greater advantage than ever before in a well-executed and very unconventional picture of a little circus fairy and melancholy clown giving "A Dancing Lesson" to a black poodle. It shows keen observation of nature, and conveys a strong impression of reality. Mr. T. W. Couldery's frieze-like composition of a pedagogue and his pupils, "Sent Out for Punishment," is broadly comic, rather than humorous, and shows a tendency to caricature. Mr. Edgar Bundy's sympathetically-treated little caricature, "Mr. W. H. Gore's 'Who's Afraid?'" a group of puppies looking with wonder at a tortoise; and a curiously quaint, but very clever little picture, representing Mrs. Siddons reciting before George III. and Queen Charlotte, by Miss Beatrice Meyer, will well repay examination.

SOCIETY OF LADY ARTISTS

ALTHOUGH it contains no work of very great importance, the present exhibition of this long established Society is quite up to the level of former years. As usual, the walls of the gallery are over-crowded, and many small pictures are placed so high that whatever beauties they may have cannot be discerned. It will be found, however, that a considerable portion of those within the range of vision, especially among the water-colours, have great

artistic merit. Of many good drawings by Miss Kate Macaulay the view of "Battersea," obscured by fog and smoke, and the large "Welsh Lane," showing a tract of dreary country under the influence of depressing weather, strike us as the best. They are fuller in tone than most of her works, more atmospherically true, and in better keeping. Mrs. Emma Cooper is also seen to great advantage in a spacious view of "Beachy Head from St. Leonard's," and in a fresh and luminous little sketch of fishing-boats "Just Off." Miss A. Archer's sunny sketch of the picturesque "Old Market, Florence" from a well-chosen point of view, Mrs. Naftel's placid river scene "Serenity," and Alice Weld's "Canal Terracina" are among the very small things that are worth looking for. A few only of the oil pictures have much claim to notice. One of the first we met with, a half-length of little girl, called "Early Spring," by Miss Blanche Jenkins, is, however, a remarkably good work, charmingly childlike in expression, and painted in a broad and simple manner, derived to some extent apparently from the example of Millais. Miss E. M. Osborne's large picture of a classic maiden reclining against a wall, "A Pause in the Dance," is noteworthy for the correct design of the gracefully-posed figure, and the skilful disposition of the flowing drapery. Two excellent examples of pastel drawings are to be seen in a tastefully arranged portrait group of two children by Mrs. Earnshaw, and in a very refined and graceful half-length of a lady, "Clare," by Miss Florence White. The small works on the screens include an animated and finely-modelled head, "Signa," by Henrietta Rae, a delicate little portrait of "Miss Lewis," by Mrs. Perugini, and two most elaborately finished miniatures by Miss Ellen Partridge.

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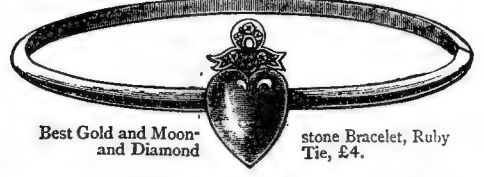
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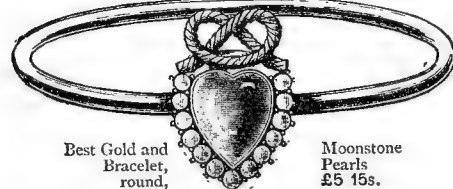


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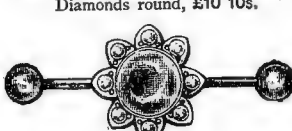


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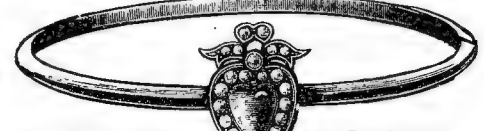


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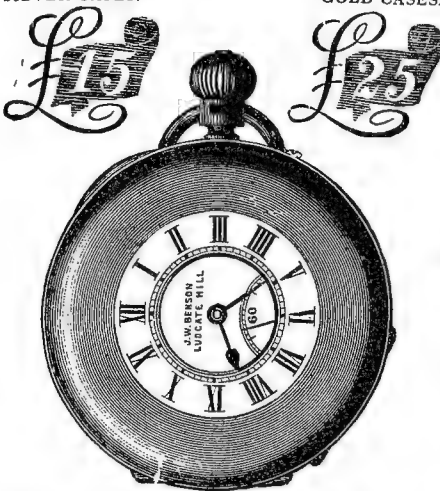
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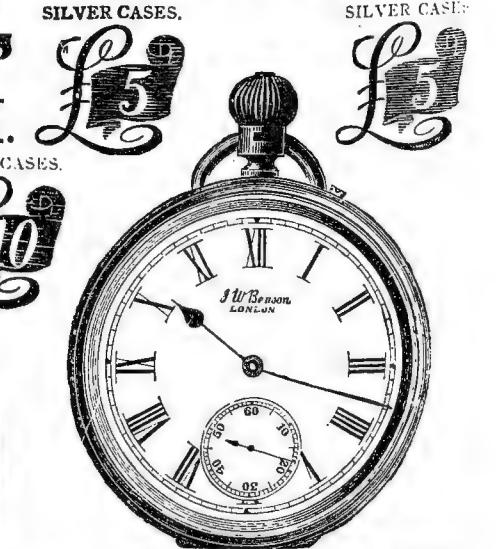
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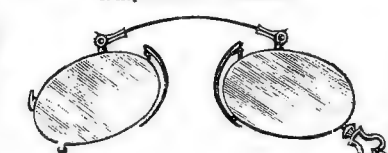
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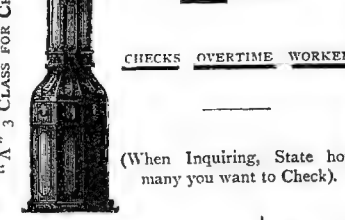
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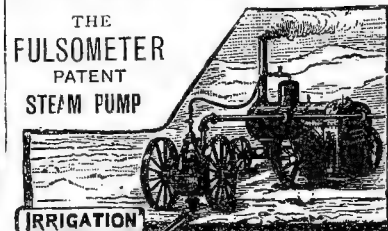
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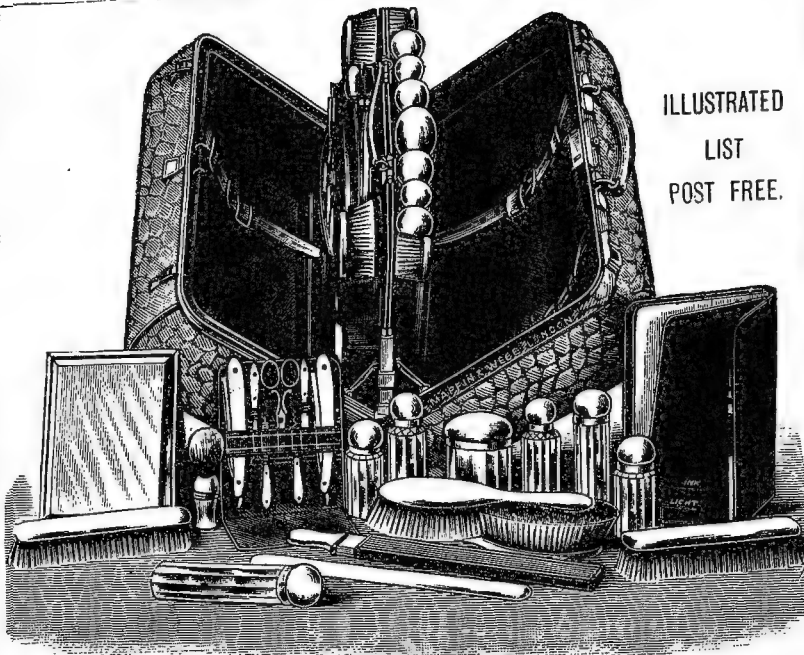
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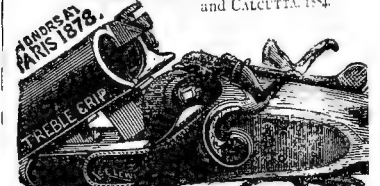
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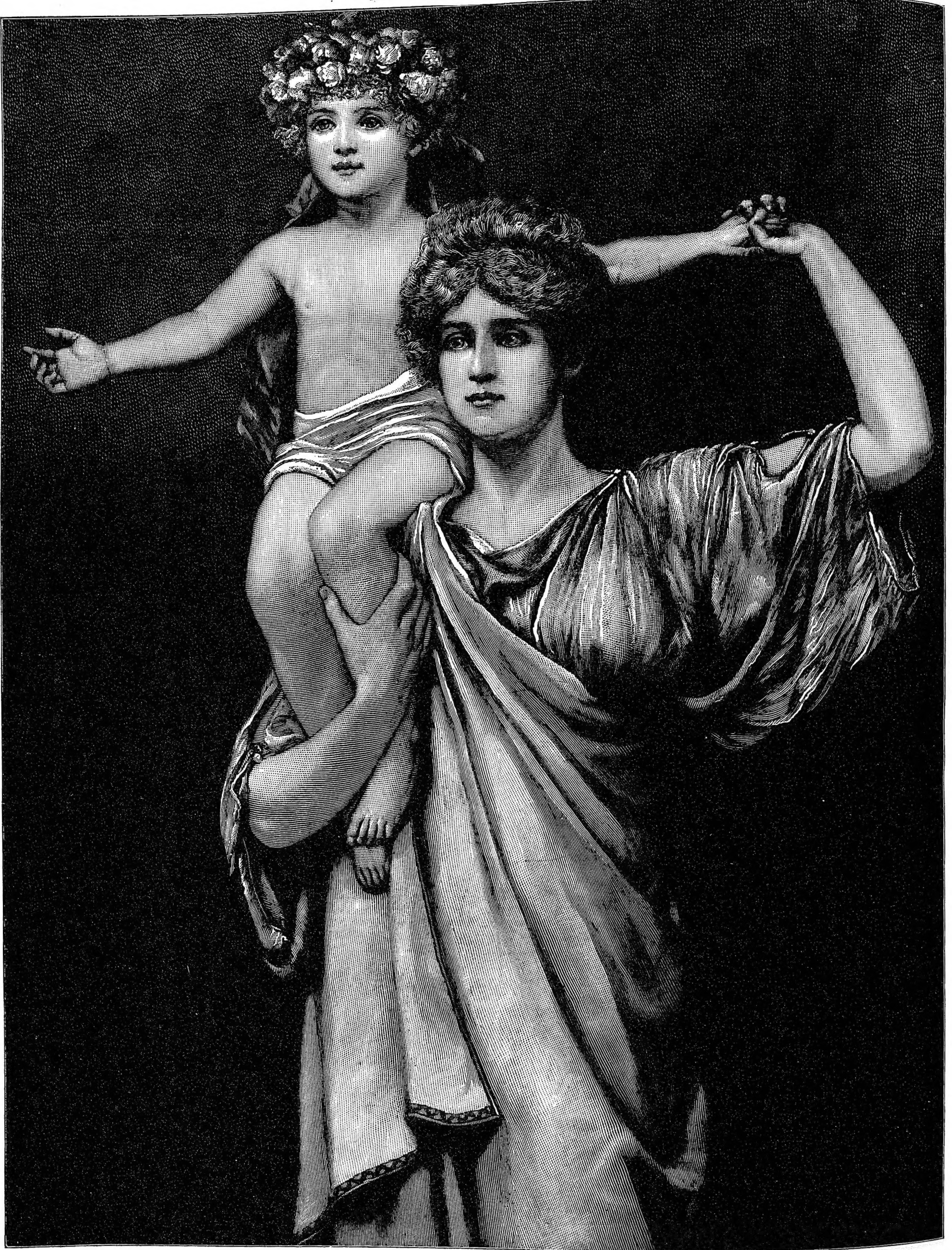
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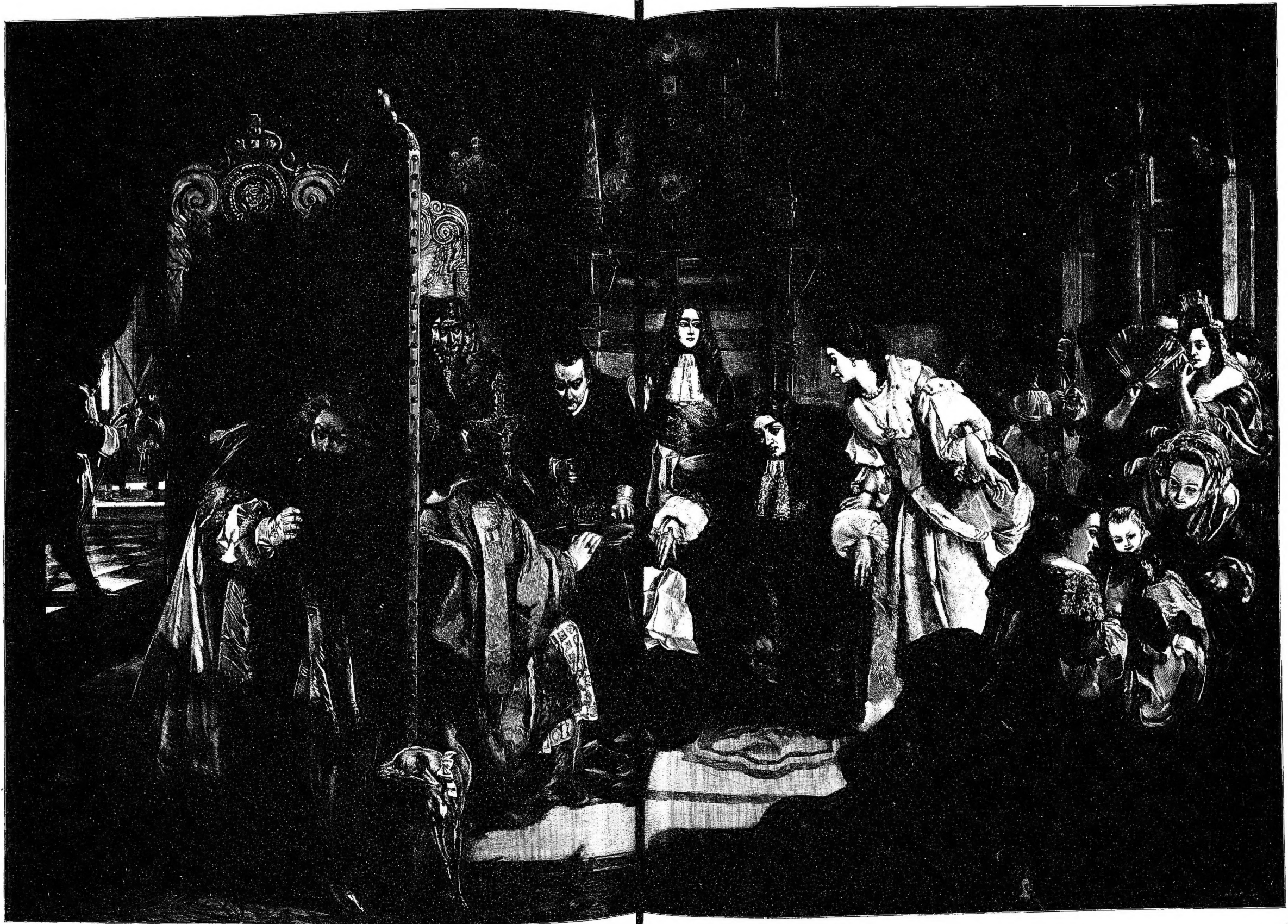
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